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Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1928 and 1953

Pension Plans Under Collective Agreements:
III—Types and Amounts of Benefits

Workmen's Compensation: IV—Occupational Diseases

Selection of Local Union Officials

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

"The unending war in Soviet-ruled countries is in large part a war against workers. . . . It is this war that makes mockery of communism's claims to be for the improvement of the conditions of the working class, since nowhere are workers exploited as they are where Soviet rule holds sway."

Thus the New York Times editorially commented on the reason for the June uprisings of workers in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The Czech demonstrations resulted from a monetary "reform" which drastically reduced purchasing power. There were some public protests, but the most prevalent and effective protest took the form of widespread absenteeism at mining and manufacturing establishments. As a counter-measure, the Government issued a decree (suddenly repealed) similar to one in Soviet Russia, making four unexcused absences a penal offense.

In East Germany the action was more overt and violent. What started as a reportedly "official" demonstration on June 16 of a relatively few Berlin building-trades workers against a 10-percent increase in work norms grew to general political strikes in various parts of Soviet Germany for free elections and unification. Units of the Russian army were required to quell the revolt. Nevertheless, the ferocity, extent, and persistence of the actions forced minor concessions from the Government and the release of thousands of those arrested, although there had been some summary executions.

The ironic significance of this first open repudiation by workers of Soviet hegemony was not missed by Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin and by leaders of the American labor movement. "Note carefully," Secretary Durkin said, "that these were *workers* rebelling against enslavement by their Communist masters . . . they chanted 'We want free elections' . . . I hope all Americans—labor, management, and Government—will appreciate the significance of that chant. . . . If that chant is echoed by us, and by the United Nations, then there will be a chance. . . . For out of free elections will flow all other freedoms."

FROM STOCKHOLM, where they were delegates to the third world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, George Meany and Walter P. Reuther on July 6 sent a joint cable urging President Eisenhower to take the initiative in aiding the workers of Soviet Germany in their "struggle against Soviet totalitarianism." They proposed immediate pressure for free elections in a united Germany and for a formal complaint to the United Nations charging Russian violations of human rights and freedom of association in East Germany.

Concurrent with the German set-back, the Soviet Union and its satellites received another condemnation. A committee established by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization to investigate forced labor made public its report during a meeting of the general conference of the ILO in Geneva. It found that the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania have systems of forced labor as means of political coercion or punishment and that all but Rumania use such labor for economic purposes. The systems "seriously threaten fundamental human rights and jeopardize the freedom and status of workers in contravention of . . . the charter of the United Nations." The report was the result of 20 months of study following placement of the subject on the agenda of the UN Economic and Social Council at the instigation of the AFL.

In addition, the Governing Body of the ILO found that legislation in Czechoslovakia violated trade union rights in a manner "contrary to the principle of freedom of association."

THE ICFTU CONGRESS opened on July 4 to consider a three-point agenda: human rights and the struggle against dictatorship; union tasks and the fight against Soviet imperialism; and economic and social tasks (an item jointly introduced by Messrs. Meany and Reuther). In speeches before plenary sessions, Mr. Meany told the delegates that "the true revolutionary spirit" as embodied in the American Revolution and as contrasted with the bogus revolution of communism must always be fostered to protect the "divine right" of individuals; Mr. Reuther stated that workers must be prepared to fight communism "with weapons" if need be. M. Becu, Belgian head of the International Transport Workers Federation, succeeded Sir Vincent Tewson as ICFTU chairman.

IN THE OPINION of many, news from home may have brought the respective heads of the AFL and CIO closer together, even more than their work on the international front. Foremost was a lengthy conference between John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers which loosed rumors of merger between the two unions. (Lewis had that week been criticized by Harry M. Moses, president of the Soft Coal Operators' Association, for leaving too large a segment of the industry unorganized.) There were also stories of merger talks between the following AFL and CIO unions: Electrical Workers and Utility Workers; Meatcutters and Meatpackers (they later announced joint negotiating plans, a no-raid pact, and hope for ultimate merger); Teamsters and Brewery Workers (it was later announced that these talks had been adjourned with no formal merger, but 10 New York locals later joined the Teamsters).

COMMUNISM was an issue in news of local origin during June. The United States Supreme Court held 4-3 that Harry Bridges, president of the west coast longshore union, could not be jailed or denaturalized for perjury related to Communist membership because the statute of limitations had run out. Later, Jack W. Hall, his Hawaiian director, was convicted of Communist conspiracy under the Smith Act. Six officials of the Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers Union, recently up for readmission to the CIO after "purging" itself of Communist taint, refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether they were or had been Communists. The Senate Internal Security Committee planned hearings on a bill to prevent Communist-dominated unions from enjoying NLRB benefits. The NLRB at present must certify the union, provided the officers have filed non-Communist affidavits.

IN A SPATE OF JUNE AND JULY SETTLEMENTS: The CIO Steelworkers and Big Steel amicably agreed on an increase of 8½ cents an hour and elimination by July 1954 of the North-South differential of 5 cents. U. S. Steel rejected a proposed joint committee to study the guaranteed wage. General Electric and the CIO Electrical Workers agreed to increases averaging 5 cents an

hour, with additional increases for certain skilled jobs. The AFL Ladies Garment Workers in New York signed agreements providing substantial increases for sportswear, dress, and negligee workers. A 4-day East and Gulf coast ship strike by the CIO Maritime union resulted in pay rises of 2 to 6 percent, plus fringe benefits. The CIO Shipyard Workers settled with Bethlehem Steel for 7 cents an hour after a brief stoppage. A 7-week strike against Borg-Warner Corp.'s Muncie, Ind., plant by the UAW-CIO ended late in June on the basis of the General Motors settlement plus a special understanding on incentive speed.

IN A MISCELLANY OF LABOR NEWS: Whitley P. McCoy, Alabama law professor, was named Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Guy Farmer, Washington attorney, was nominated to the National Labor Relations Board. . . . Spencer Miller, Jr., of New Jersey, and H. C. Hobart, of Texas, were chosen Assistant Secretaries of Labor. . . . The name of Tom Lyon for Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines was withdrawn following a Senate Hearing. . . . The CIO chartered the Insurance Workers of America. . . . Howard Coughlin defeated founding president, Paul R. Hutchings, of the AFL Office Workers. . . . The trouble-ridden Longshore Union asked the AFL to appoint an administrator over its Port of New York locals. . . . Joseph Curran, CIO Maritime president, was hospitalized following a heart attack. . . . Joseph A. Bierne, CIO Telephone Workers president, was too ill to attend any but a half hour of his union's convention June 22-26 in San Francisco. . . . James P. Shields, 64, Grand Chief of the Locomotive Engineers, died June 29. . . . The AFL Upholsterers released plans for a \$5 million low-rent village in Florida for retired members. . . . The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers appropriated \$250,000 to expand its Sidney Hillman Health Center. . . . The AFL Seafarers awarded \$6,000 college scholarships to four children of members. . . . The Ford Foundation granted \$192,000 to eight universities for union education programs. . . . The UAW-CIO gave \$100,000 to aid victims of tornadoes in Michigan and Massachusetts.

Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1953

Worktime Required To Purchase Selected Commodities in 1928 and 1953 and Real Earnings in Moscow Compared With New York City

EDMUND NASH*

REAL EARNINGS of the average worker in the Soviet Union in 1953, in terms of food-buying power, were considerably below the 1928 level when a certain amount of free enterprise prevailed under the New Economic Policy (the "NEP") and peasants had not yet been forced into collective farms. This comparison is the more striking in the light of the price cut of April 1953 and other official price cuts in recent years. The year 1928 appears to have marked the high point in Soviet real earnings,¹ for towards its end the Five-Year Plans were launched, with their overriding, unrelenting emphasis on expansion of heavy industry. From that time, the Soviet consumer has never ceased to pay heavily to support this expansion.

The analysis of official Soviet price and earnings data, presented in table 1, indicates that the average Soviet worker would have to work about 45 percent longer in 1953 than he actually did in 1928 in order to buy the same weekly supply of seven essential foods—bread, potatoes, beef, butter, eggs, milk, and sugar. (See chart 1.) In particular, the Soviet worker, in effect, now has to work about 67 percent longer to buy a pound of bread, about 43 percent longer to buy a pound of beef, and about 244 percent longer to buy a quart of milk. Potatoes, alone, because of the 50 percent price cut in 1953, are slightly "cheaper" than they were in 1928. Official Soviet data are not available for making the same sort of comparison for other consumer goods, not even for clothing and footwear. All evidence, however, clearly indicates that clothing and footwear prices have also risen

from 1928 to 1953 at a higher rate than money earnings. In view of the fact that Moscow prices were used to represent the national average and that the 1953 earnings were estimated, the percentage differences given above are not to be considered as rigorously exact, but rather as approximations of the extent that real earnings in 1928 were higher than in 1953 in terms of food.

The increased worktime required to purchase the food consumed weekly by the average family of four persons presumably answers the question why an exceptionally high percentage of Soviet women have to work outside the home in 1953. A Soviet worker, as sole supporter of a family of four, has to work over 75 percent of his time to buy only the seven foods in the same quantities which the average Moscow wage-earner family purchased in 1928. There are indications that city workers' diets in the Soviet Union now include less meat than shown by the 1928 figures. In addition, these seven items do not include various customary and particularly important foods in the Soviet worker's diet, such as cabbage and tea.

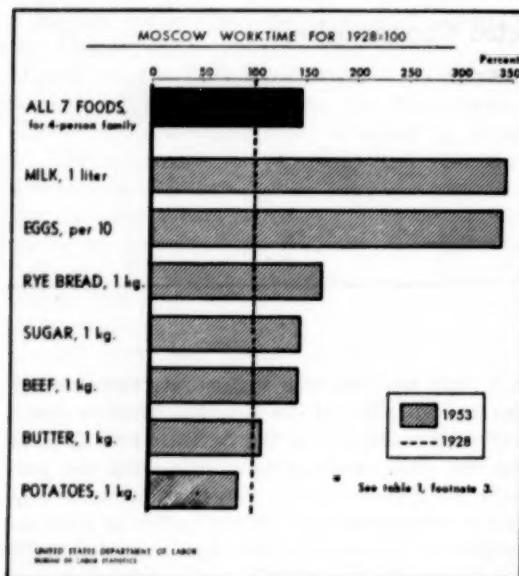
Recent Price Cuts

The price cut which went into effect in the Soviet Union on April 1, 1953, attracted an unusual amount of public attention as the first broad

*Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions.

¹ For detailed, historical discussion of Soviet real earnings, see *Labor in the Soviet Union*, by Solomon Schwarz, 1932 (pp. 130-257), and *The Soviet Economy During the Plan Era*, by Naum Jasny, 1951 (pp. 97-107).

Chart 1.—Worktime Required to Buy Week's Supply* of Selected Foods in Moscow, 1953 as a Percent of 1928



economic measure adopted under the "Malenkov regime." The cut was the sixth major one in the postwar period; it occurred at the same time of the year as most of the previous cuts; and it gave the consumer fewer benefits than the first three cuts in the series. Yet the new Government seems to have made an effort to impress the Soviet public favorably by almost tripling the number of commodities covered in last year's decree and by increasing the size of the price cut for certain important foods.

The first of the postwar price decrees went into effect in December 1947. It abolished rationing (introduced when the Soviet Union was invaded in 1941), cut some prices, raised others. At roughly annual intervals, five major price-cutting decrees followed, varying widely in the number of commodities covered and the extent of the price cut per commodity.

The 1953 decree is not the most comprehensive among the postwar decrees in terms of the number of commodities covered, the size of the percentage cuts, or the amount of "savings" to be expected by the consumers, though it goes further in all these respects than the 1952 measure. By the Government's own previous statements, the first

three major price-cutting decrees (in the period 1947-50) "saved" the consumers a claimed 71 to 110 billion rubles annually. Such high figures were not mentioned in connection with the latest price cut. It was claimed that the 1953 cut would result in "savings" to consumers of 53 billion rubles during the year, as compared with the smaller "savings" of 34.5 billion in 1951 and 28 billion in 1952.

Table 2 compares the essentials of the 1953 decree with those of 1950 (the most comprehensive) and 1952. The 1953 decree almost tripled the number of commodities covered in the 1952 measure and, in some instances, provided larger percentage cuts. However, it covered only about half the number of commodities listed in the 1950 decree and cut nonfood prices less.

The 1953 decree was exceptional in that the prices of fruits and vegetables were reduced by 50 percent. (Food prices have been cut by all six decrees.) It was also the first since 1950 to

TABLE 1.—Approximate worktime required to buy selected foods at State-fixed prices in Moscow, April 1, 1928, and April 1, 1953

Food	Price (in rubles)		Quantity consumed per week by 4-person family ¹	Approximate worktime ²		
	1928 ³	1953 ³		In hours		
				1928	1953	
Rye bread, 1 kg.	0.060	1.35	9.84 kg	2.71	4.52	
Potatoes, 1 kg.	.085	.75	12.16 kg	3.56	3.10	
Beef, 1 kg.	.870	12.60	3.68 kg	11.04	15.77	
Butter, 1 kg.	2.430	26.75	0.44 kg	3.69	4.00	
Sugar, 1 kg.	.620	9.00	1.80 kg	3.85	5.57	
Milk, 1 liter	.063	2.20	4.98 lit	1.08	3.71	
Eggs, per 10	.200	6.88	6.40 units	.44	1.50	
Total				26.37	38.17	

¹ Official Soviet prices from the People's Commissariat of Labor, as transmitted to the International Labor Office, International Labor Review, Volume 18, October-November 1928 (pp. 657-660). These prices were lower than those in private trade, which played a large role in workers' consumption, and their use may somewhat inflate the workers' real purchasing power. On the other hand, it appears that Moscow food prices were noticeably higher than the national average in 1928; but Moscow goods were superior in quality (see Naum Jasny, *The Soviet Economy During the Plan Era*, 1951, p. 105).

² Official Soviet prices are taken from the first price-fixing Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, December 14, 1947 (published in *Pravda*, Dec. 14, 1947) and are adjusted in conformity with the five percentage price reductions introduced by Decrees of Feb. 28, 1949, Feb. 28, 1950, Feb. 28, 1951, Apr. 1, 1952, and Apr. 1, 1953. For full list of goods and prices, see *Notes on Labor Abroad*, February 1948. Moscow prices are on a slightly higher level than average prices for the USSR (see Naum Jasny, *op. cit.*, p. 106). Prices of potatoes are not given in these decrees before April 1, 1953 according to reliable observers, they ranged from 0.90 to 2.00 rubles per kilogram in Moscow; 50 percent of the median price of 1.50 rubles is used here.

³ Weekly consumption figures per person in 1928 are from the International Labor Review, *ibidem*, p. 659; the average worker's family in 1928 was 4 persons (see Solomon Schwarz, *Labor in the Soviet Union*, p. 145). The same percentage relationship between 1928 and 1953 would be obtained if the quantities for one person were used instead of the quantities for a family of four.

⁴ The worktime is computed by multiplying quantity consumed by price and dividing the product by average hourly earnings. The legal Soviet work month is approximately 204 hours (six 8-hour days a week with allowance for holidays). In 1928, official national average earnings were 703 rubles per year (figure given in *Trud v SSSR* [Labor in USSR], Moscow, 1936, p. 17), or 0.29 ruble per hour; in 1953, the estimated national average earnings were about 600 rubles a month, or 2.94 rubles per hour. (For discussion of earnings estimates, see Naum Jasny, *The Soviet Price System*, 1951, pp. 22-30.)

effect price reductions on clothing, textiles, and footwear. However, the 1953 clothing price cuts were confined mostly to women's apparel; woolen clothes have not been included in the decrees since 1950. In 1953, for the first time, medicines, sanitary and hygiene items, and toys were included. In contrast, the 1952 decree covered only foods, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and books.

Observations of Western visitors to Moscow and reports in the Soviet press indicate that, while past Soviet price cuts have brought some saving to consumers, Soviet stores are frequently stocked inadequately with goods, both as to quantity and variety in styles and sizes.

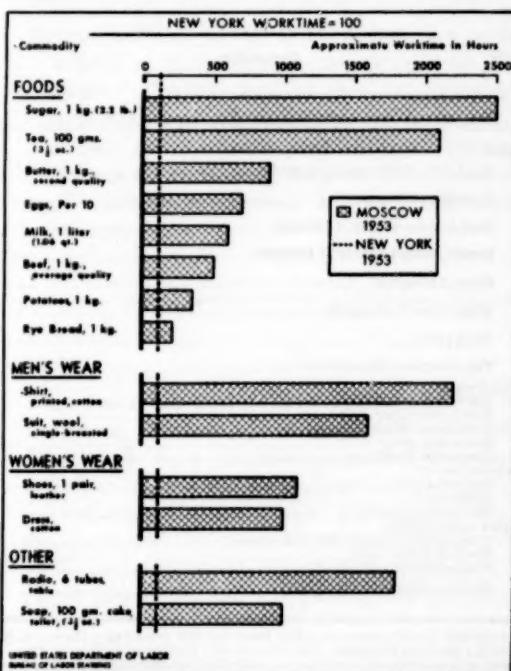
The 1953 price cut, as those in previous years, presumably will result in more sales to consumers. According to the annual report for 1952 of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of USSR Ministers, 10 percent more consumer goods were sold in 1952 than in 1951. Previous annual reports had claimed larger increases. Soviet figures indicate that consumer goods production continues to be secondary to the expansion of heavy industry or capital goods production. Available Soviet data show that during the period 1937-52 capital goods production quadrupled while consumer goods production only doubled. Under the 1951-55 Five-Year Plan, capital goods pro-

TABLE 2.—Comparison of Soviet price-cutting decrees of 1950, 1952, and 1953

Item	Effective date of decree		
	Mar. 1, 1950	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr. 1, 1953
Claimed saving to consumers (in billion rubles)	110	28	53
Total number of commodities listed	234	49	125
Number of nonfoods included	111	1	85
Price cuts—in percent			
Food	10-50	10-30	10-50
Nonfood	10-50	1-18	5-30
Selected foods:			
Bread, rye	25.9	12	10
Meat, beef roast	24	15	15
Milk	10	10	0
Sugar	15	10	10
Eggs	15	15	10
Fish	10-35	0	10
Vegetables (fresh)	10-32	0	50
Potatoes	10	0	50
Fruits (fresh)	15-30	20	50
Selected nonfoods:			
Men's woolen suits, single-breasted	10	0	0
Men's shoes, pair, black calf	15	0	8
Men's socks	15-25	0	20
Women's cotton dresses	14	0	14
Women's shoes, leather, pair	15	0	8

¹ Books only.

Chart 2.—Worktime Required to Buy Selected Commodities, Moscow as a Percent of New York, 1953



duction is scheduled to rise 13 percent annually and consumer goods, 11 percent.

Effect on Real Earnings

Price cuts were stated by the Communist Party daily newspaper, *Pravda*, on April 3 to be the Party's and the Government's "most important means of raising the real earnings" of workers and farmers. This idea is in line with established Soviet policy in recent years not to raise wage rates. Reliable Soviet wage data are scarce and estimates vary as to average money earnings. While it is generally conceded that money earnings have risen since the mid-1920's, the rise in money earnings, taking the period as a whole, has not resulted in a higher level of living. On the contrary, during most of the prewar period and the war itself, consumer prices rose much faster than earnings. This has already been illustrated by the comparison of purchasing power of worktime in 1928 and 1953. The 1940 level of living was regained—according to an analysis of the United

TABLE 3.—*Approximate worktime required to buy selected commodities at fixed state store prices in Moscow (April 1, 1953) and New York City (March 15, 1953)*

Commodity	Price ¹ (in rubles)	Unit	Approximate worktime ²		Percent Moscow worktime is of New York
			Moscow	New York City	
Foods:					
Rye bread, 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds)	1.35	Pound	12 minutes	5 minutes*	
Potatoes, 1 kilogram	.75	Kilogram	26 minutes	13 minutes	
Beef, average quality, 1 kilogram		Kilogram	7 minutes	2 minutes	
Butter, second quality, 1 kilogram	12.60	Pound	15 minutes	4½ minutes	350
Sugar, 1 kilogram	26.75	Kilogram	117 minutes	24 minutes	500
Milk, 1 liter (1.06 quarts)	9.09	Pound	257 minutes	52 minutes	500
Eggs, per 10	2.20	Quart	248 minutes	27 minutes	900
Tea, 100 grams (3½ ounces)	6.88	Liter	846 minutes	60 minutes	2500
Men's wear:					
Shirts, printed, cotton	66.00	Each	185 minutes	93 minutes	
Suits, part rayon, pair	12.25	Pair	48 minutes	7 minutes	
Suits, wool, single-breasted	1,100.00	Each	47 days	8 minutes	
Overcoats, wool	1,000.00	do	42 days	25 minutes	
Shoes, black calf, pair	310.00	Pair	13 days	21 minutes	
Women's wear:					
Dresses, cotton	58.00	Each	22 hours	1 hour	2200
Suits, wool	515.00	do	4 hours	20 minutes	1200
Shoes, leather, pair	200.00	Pair	22 days	3 days	1600
Other commodities:					
Soap, toilet, 100 gram cake (3½ ounces)	1.45	Each	30 minutes	3 minutes	1000
Radio, 6 tubes, table	765.00	do	32 days	14 hours	1800
Vodka, 0.75 liter (½ gallon)	22.40	Fifth	8 hours	2½ hours	300
Tobacco, 50 grams (1¾ ounces)	.82	Ounce	9 minutes	3½ minutes	
		50 grams	15 minutes	6 minutes	

¹ Official Soviet prices are taken from the first price-fixing Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, December 14, 1947 (published in *Pravda*, Dec. 14, 1947), and are adjusted in conformity with the five percentage price reductions introduced by Decrees of February 28, 1949, February 28, 1950, February 28, 1951, April 1, 1952, and April 1, 1953. For full list of goods and prices, see Notes on Labor Abroad, February 1948. Prices of potatoes are not given in these decrees; in Moscow before April 1953, according to reliable observers, they ranged from .90 to 2.00 rubles per kilogram; 50 percent of the median price of 1.50 rubles is used here.

² Soviet worktime computed on the basis of the legal 204-hour month (six 8-hour days a week with allowance for holidays) of the majority of Soviet workers, and on estimated average earnings of 600 rubles a month. (For dis-

cussion of various estimates, see "The Soviet Price System" by Naum Jasny, 1951, pp. 22-30.) New York City worktime computed on basis of prices in New York on March 15, 1953, and on average gross earnings in mid-March of \$1.77 per hour of production workers in manufacturing. The manufacturing figure is used because of the unavailability of nonagricultural earnings data for New York City. However, the difference between the manufacturing and nonagricultural figures is not significant for the Moscow-New York comparisons.

* For white bread.

† First quality (92-93 score).

Source: Official Soviet publications and BLS data.

Nations Economic Commission for Europe²—by 1950; however, this level itself was far below that of 1928.

Real Earnings in United States and USSR

The Soviet press made the usual claims that the 1953 price-cutting decree attested to the growing economic strength of the Soviet Union and to the rising level of living, and that, in contrast, the ordinary worker in the capitalist world including the United States was more and more "underfed and poverty-stricken." The figures in table 3 refute the last claim,³ showing that the average Moscow worker has to work twice as long for a pound of bread as a New York City worker

(chart 2). For potatoes, he has to work about 3 times as long; for beef, 5 times; for milk, 6 times; for eggs, 7 times, for butter, 9 times; and for tea, 21 times as long. Clothing, as indicated by the worktime required—about 10 to 20 times more in Moscow than in New York City—is very expensive to the average Soviet worker, whose monthly earnings have been estimated to be about 600 rubles. The absence of a price cut on woolen clothing—and men's clothing, in general—since 1950 indicates their scarcity.

² Economic Survey of Europe Since the War, United Nations, Geneva, 1953 (p. 38).

³ See also Food Purchasing Power of Earnings in 12 Countries, 1951-52, by Irving B. Kravis and Faith M. Williams, Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 658).

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

IV—Occupational Diseases

BRUCE A. GREENE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the fourth in a series of articles on workmen's compensation in the United States. Previous articles gave an appraisal of legislative and administrative progress and discussed court appeals and Federal legislation. Among the remaining subjects to be covered are administration, medical benefits, and accident prevention.*

NONE of the early workmen's compensation laws in this country made any specific provision for the coverage of occupational diseases, although the term "personal injury" in the Massachusetts law was held by the courts to be broad enough to include occupational diseases. In some States, sporadic court decisions defined the term "accidental injury" or "injury" to include occupational diseases. The confusion resulting from the uncertainty of these court decisions led the States to gradually bring occupational diseases expressly under the workmen's compensation laws.

By 1930, all or certain types of occupational diseases were covered by 15 State or Federal workmen's compensation laws.¹ Today, it is generally accepted that the worker suffering disability through occupational disease should be entitled to the same protection of the workmen's compensation law as a worker disabled through accidental injury. Table 1 shows that some provision for such protection is made under 52 of the 54 laws in the United States and its Territories. More than half of these 52 laws cover all occupational diseases. The others limit the coverage to diseases specifically listed (scheduled).

An outstanding development in recent years has been the increasing use of full or general coverage.

This trend was particularly notable in 1949 when Delaware, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia changed from schedule to full coverage, and South Carolina, in providing for coverage of occupational diseases for the first time, adopted the general coverage pattern. Since 1949, two additional States (Maryland and Virginia) joined the full coverage group of States.

Coverage and Costs

In the past, private insurance carriers, with few exceptions, have opposed the broad coverage of occupational diseases in workmen's compensation legislation. However, at the 1949 convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the representative of one of the largest workmen's compensation insurance carriers in the United States made a convincing statement in favor of full coverage of occupational diseases.² He pointed out that new industrial processes are constantly creating new occupational disease hazards and cited the following examples: the lung-cancer hazard discovered recently in the chromate industry; beryllium poisoning found in plants producing beryllium compounds as well as in plants using beryllium in manufacturing operations; and the poisoning caused by the increasing use of extremely dangerous elements found in insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, and herbicides. He referred also to the expanding use of plastics and new chemicals which may cause occupational diseases not now

*Of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

¹ California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Federal Longshoremen's Act, and Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

² See Proceedings of the 35th Annual Convention of the IAABC, Bureau of Labor Standards, Buil. 119 (pp. 70-79). This opinion was expressed by Ashley St. Clair, general counsel of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

TABLE 1.—Coverage of occupational diseases, July 1953

Full coverage	Schedule coverage		No coverage
	Jurisdiction	Number of diseases ¹	
Alaska	Alabama	(5)	Mississippi,
Arkansas	Arizona	36	Wyoming.
California	Colorado	24	
Connecticut	Georgia	25	
Delaware	Idaho	11	
District of Columbia	Iowa	16	
Florida	Kansas	12	
Hawaii	Kentucky	(6)	
Illinois	Louisiana	6	
Indiana	Maine	14	
Maryland	Montana	(6)	
Massachusetts	New Hampshire	(6)	
Michigan	New Mexico	31	
Minnesota	North Carolina	26	
Missouri	Oklahoma	13	
Nebraska	Pennsylvania	13	
Nevada	Puerto Rico	17	
New Jersey	South Dakota	25	
New York	Tennessee	9	
North Dakota	Texas	45	
Ohio	Vermont	7	
Oregon			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
Utah			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
United States:			
Civil Employees			
Longshoremen's Act			

¹ In some States, the number of diseases refers to "groups of diseases."² Covers pneumoconiosis, including silicosis, anthroco-tuberculosis, aluminosis, and other specified dust diseases.³ Covers only injury or death by gas or smoke in mines and poisonous gas in any occupation. Voluntary as to silicosis.⁴ Separate act provides for payment of \$60 a month from public funds to persons totally disabled from silicosis, if they have been State residents for 10 years.⁵ Covers silicosis, and other pulmonary diseases, anthrax, lead poisoning, dermatitis, venenata, and diseases due to the inhalation of poisonous gases or fumes.⁶ Full coverage permissible.

known, and to the increasing radiation hazard resulting from the atomic energy developments. This insurance company representative asked:

In view of present-day disease hazards in industry, should not every industrial jurisdiction, if not every jurisdiction, do away with a schedule of compensable diseases, and, under the proper definition, make every occupational disease compensable? Beryllium is mentioned in only two schedules, but a man suffering from beryllium poisoning is as sick as a man with lead poisoning or silicosis or benzol poisoning. Almost all of the States having occupational disease schedules include radiation disease in some fashion. In a number of these laws, however, the description used is so restrictive that some workers in those States who hereafter suffer radiation diseases as a result of work exposures to radioactive isotopes or to other forms of atomic energy will not be entitled to compensation benefits. In short, a schedule of compensable occupational diseases, even a schedule as complete as that of Texas, is an unsatisfactory device. Is there one good reason to give compensation benefits to one man suffering from an occupational disease and deny them to another, merely because the latter is suffering from a disease not known when the schedule was drawn?

One of the main objections presented by the opponents to full coverage is that there would be a flood of occupational disease claims and that the cost would be excessive. However, the records of States with such coverage do not indicate this. In New York, for instance, only 3.3 percent of all compensated cases closed in 1947 involved occupational diseases. The total compensation awarded for occupational disease cases amounted to about \$2,000,000 or 3.5 percent of \$57,000,000, the total compensation cost for all cases. In Wisconsin, over the 6-year period, 1946-51 (see table 2), the occupational disease cases averaged less than 5 percent of the number of all cases and the total cost of benefits awarded in occupational disease cases averaged about 3.8 percent of the cost of all cases. These costs include silicosis cases which represent about 25 percent of the total cost for all occupational disease cases. The Wisconsin experience is especially significant since full benefits are provided for all such cases and have been since the amendment was passed in 1919 providing for coverage of occupational diseases.

In Virginia, the costs for occupational disease coverage have been relatively low also. The amendment which brought occupational diseases in that State under the workmen's compensation act became effective July 1, 1944. Under this amendment, the diseases to be covered were listed, but the employer was also permitted to elect full coverage for all diseases in lieu of the schedule or list of diseases. For the period July 1, 1944, to January 1, 1950, the cost of compensation and medical benefits for occupational disease cases was only about 1 percent of the total cost for all cases. In 1952, Virginia amended its law by making the full coverage provision compulsory for all employers subject to the act.

The Oregon experience over a 5-year period from July 1943 to July 1948, shows that occupational disease claims represented only 1.37 percent of all claims filed. The following extract from the Portland Oregon Journal of November 7, 1948, is pertinent:

Owing to the favorable experience in Oregon, it was not necessary for the Industrial Commission to increase the base contribution rates for the occupational disease coverage for employers under the workmen's compensation act. When the occupational disease law was being considered for adoption, critics declared its terms were much too liberal because it was an all-inclusive law; that there would be a rush

of claims filed, and that the financial reserves of the commission would be seriously impaired. It is particularly pleasing to be able to demonstrate that these predictions were without foundation.

Full coverage in workmen's compensation legislation appears to have justified itself according to the experience of other States. During the 15-year period 1935 to 1949 in Illinois, less than 2 percent of the total industrial injuries reported were occupational disease cases. The Ohio experience since 1939, when it changed from schedule to coverage of all diseases, is noteworthy in regard to the effect on the insurance rates. The basic insurance rates prior to the adoption of this amendment included a general occupational disease rate of 2 cents for each \$100 payroll. This general occupational disease rate was maintained after the adoption of the amendment and has remained unchanged. For a few classifications in which the occupational disease hazards are considered excessive, the rate varies from 20 cents to \$1 on each \$100 payroll. Although it is too early to determine the real measure of the cost of the 1949 New Jersey amendment, it is interesting to note that an increase of only 1.2 percent in the general insurance rate level was adopted to reflect the change from schedule to full coverage.

Administration

Full coverage of occupational diseases under workmen's compensation legislation has often been opposed on the grounds that many diseases which are not occupational in origin would be compensated and consequently the law would become a health insurance law. Again, the facts do not bear this out. In discussing the full coverage amendment to the New Jersey law, it was alleged that, under the definition suggested, common colds would be classified and compensated for as occupational diseases. However, an inquiry by the New Jersey Consumers' League to the Wisconsin and New York workmen's compensation agencies for information on their experience in this connection resulted in the following replies:

Relying to your inquiry as to whether the Board allows compensation for colds, I am saying that I have no recollection of any such decision during my years of connection with this Board.—Letter from Miss Mary Donlon, Chairman, New York Workmen's Compensation Board. February 23, 1949.

TABLE 2.—*Comparison of occupational disease cases and benefits with all types of compensable cases in Wisconsin, 1946-51*

Year	Cases		Percent of occupational disease cases to total	Benefits (in thousands)		Percent of occupational disease benefits to all benefits
	Total	Occupational disease		Total	Occupational disease	
1946	31,475	1,405	4.5	\$7,360	\$352	4.8
1947	34,140	1,575	4.6	7,835	292	3.7
1948	32,154	1,384	4.3	9,441	313	3.3
1949	26,615	1,157	4.3	9,355	297	3.2
1950	25,150	1,087	4.3	9,454	352	3.7
1951	26,538	1,229	4.6	10,200	388	3.8

Up to this time, no case of the common cold has been allowed because of the impossibility of proving that the cold resulted because of circumstances of work . . . —Letter from Harry Nelson, Director, Workmen's Compensation Department, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, February 25, 1949.

Objection to full coverage because of abuse of the law can be eliminated through proper administration of the law. The Wisconsin compensation authorities who have had the longest experience with the operation of full coverage, state that the settlement of occupational disease claims is no more difficult than adjudication of accidental injury cases and that no special administrative machinery is needed. Nevertheless, in some States, the administration of the occupational disease provisions has been handicapped by the establishment of elaborate procedures and arrangements, such as medical boards, for settling occupational disease claims. The primary purpose of such machinery was to safeguard against any abuses of the coverage of occupational diseases and to reduce the cost to industry by restricting the number of such cases for which benefits may be paid. Experience has likewise shown that the initial effect of a provision for full coverage has often been to accelerate the existing program of injury prevention or to inaugurate a safety program where such activities have been lacking. Where such preventive measures have been undertaken, the cost of occupational disease has ceased to be a burden.

West Virginia adopted full coverage of occupational diseases in 1949 with provision for special procedures, including an Occupational Disease Medical Board, for handling of such cases. In commenting on his experience in administering the new provision, the West Virginia Compensa-

tion Commissioner stated in his 1951 Annual Report:

The procedure set up for determining nonmedical facts in occupational disease claims is too burdensome to be practical. Furthermore, the Occupational Disease Medical Board has been extremely cautious in classification of diseases, occupational in nature, which meet the requirements of the statute. The prescribed procedure has often proved exceedingly cumbersome, especially in view of the fact that the only issue involved in many claims is the payment of a small medical bill for treatment.

If the workmen's compensation law is to be effective as an instrument for the compensation of employees who suffer occupational diseases, it would be my suggestion that the procedure set up for determining the compensability of occupational disease claims be abolished, and such claims follow the same administrative procedure as traumatic injury claims. [Author's emphasis.]

Time and Benefit-Amount Limitations

A number of the existing occupational disease provisions in various State compensation laws contain time limitations requiring that to be compensable the disease must occur within a certain short period after the last exposure or after the last day of work or similar restrictions. These time limitations were inserted in early laws as safeguards against unwarranted claims. However, the insurance carrier representative, quoted earlier, suggested that these time limitations be reexamined in order to determine whether the time periods can be extended, or in some cases, removed altogether.* In citing some examples of the injustices created by these time limitations, he states:

That such limitations are over-harsh is not difficult to demonstrate. Let us consider a case of lung cancer from chrome, developing 30 months after the victim, for one reason or another, left employment in which he was exposed to chrome. In 21 of our States in which occupational diseases are supposed to be compensable, that unfortunate man's right to compensation would be barred by the lapse of time since exposure to employment. Likewise, a worker who suffers disablement from chronic pulmonary poisoning from beryllium 4 years after his last exposure to beryllium has lost his right to compensation in the majority of those States whose compensation laws include occupational diseases. A man suffering from a long-delayed injury—i. e., disablement—from the effects of excessive radiation is in the same boat. Any of these illnesses may be fatal or may develop into permanent

total or permanent partial disability. The workman's right to compensation benefits is barred by the lapse of time. He is not even entitled to medical treatment. Because his disability is industrial in origin, he cannot get himself within the usual group disability benefit plans common in industry. Is there any good reason to deny compensation in such a case, merely because the claimant's disability did not occur within a specified period after exposure or employment? Proof of the cause of his disability is not difficult.

Should not such time limitations either be dropped altogether or made sufficiently long so that only occasional and unusual cases will be barred? The road in this direction is already marked. In most cases where disability is long delayed after exposure, New York requires only that the employee or, in case of death, his dependents file claims 90 days after disablement and after knowledge that the disease is or was due to the nature of the employment. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, all with a large volume of industry, have provisions in their laws under which time does not begin to run against a claimant suffering from an occupational disease until he is disabled from that disease. Experience of employers and carriers in these States has not been so unfavorable as to deter other States from adopting such provisions.¹

The benefit payments for disability or death or medical care under the existing occupational disease provisions are generally the same as for accidental injuries except with respect to silicosis, asbestosis, or other dust diseases. The fear that the cost of silicosis and other dust diseases would be excessive resulted in 21 States² placing limitations on the benefits payable for such diseases. However, Wisconsin, which has paid full benefits for silicosis since the adoption of the 1919 amendment covering all diseases, has not found the cost unreasonable for the industry to bear. Ohio in 1939, New York in 1947, and New Jersey in 1951 removed the limitations on compensation benefits for silicosis. In 1950, Massachusetts eliminated the restrictions on benefits for silicosis and other dust diseases in the granite industry with the exception of a \$5,000 total maximum compensation. The experience of these States indicates that there is no valid reason that compensation for these diseases should be different than for other industrial injuries.

* Op. cit.

¹ Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

To avoid the difficulties in administration which occur where restrictive and detailed clauses are provided a provision for full coverage of occupational diseases should be simple and clear. The Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act accomplishes full coverage by the definition of the term "injury" as follows:

The term "injury" means accidental injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment, and such occupational disease or infection as arises naturally out of such employment or as naturally or unavoidably results from such accidental injury, and includes an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment.⁵

Wisconsin also uses a simple definition of "injury" to provide for full coverage:

. . . "injury" is mental or physical harm to an employee caused by accident or disease.⁶

The New York law which originally had schedule coverage was amended in 1935 to provide for full

coverage merely by adding to the long schedule of diseases covered: "Any and all occupational diseases." Ohio amended its law in 1939 to provide for full coverage by adding to the schedule "all other occupational diseases."

A worker who is disabled by an occupational disease is as much a casualty of industrial production as a worker who loses an arm by an accidental injury. Workers who are injured by industrial accident or disease should be entitled to compensation on the same basis, and the cost should be considered as part of the cost of production. Arguments for compensation for occupational diseases are even more compelling than for accidental injuries. As one labor commissioner says: "A worker may be able to protect himself from dangerous machinery but he may not always be able to identify and control dangerous fumes, dusts, and gases."

⁵ Sec. 2, paragraph (2).

⁶ Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act, Sec. 102.01, paragraph (2).

Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining Agreements—Part III

EVAN K. ROWE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the last in a series of articles on pension plans under collective bargaining. The first two, which appeared in the March and May 1953 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, discussed the extent and nature of vested rights and compulsory retirement provisions.*

III—Types and Amounts of Benefits

BASIC to virtually every pension plan is a normal retirement benefit to which the worker becomes entitled, having otherwise qualified, upon reaching the normal retirement age.¹ In addition to the normal benefit, many pension programs provide for two other types of retirement payments which are available under specified conditions prior to the time workers can qualify for normal benefits. These are usually termed early retirement and total and permanent disability retirement.² In order to qualify for either type under most plans, workers must have reached a specified age, or completed a stipulated number of years of service, or both.³

Every plan in this study⁴ contained provisions for normal benefits. About two-thirds of the plans covering a slightly larger proportion of all workers provided for disability benefits (chart 1). Significantly, only 24 of the 300 plans provided for normal retirement benefits only. Nearly a third of the plans covering almost half the workers contained provisions for all three benefits (table 1).

Participation

Participation in a pension plan does not always occur automatically upon employment. A fairly

common requirement is that a worker be a regular, full-time employee or on the seniority rolls. Such requirements exclude from participation seasonal workers and newly hired employees for specified periods—often up to 3 months. Under contributory plans, the worker must, in most cases, choose whether he desires to participate.

TABLE 1.—*Types of retirement benefits provided, by number of plans and workers, 1952*

[“X” denotes benefits provided]

Normal	Early	Disability	Number of plans	Workers	
				Number (thousands)	Percent
X	X	X	97	2,691.3	46.0
X	X		69	660.2	11.3
X		X	110	1,587.0	27.0
X			24	918.8	15.7
Total			300	5,857.3	100.0

Minimum Age and Service Requirements. In addition to these requirements, some plans also specify that the worker must have attained a certain age or have completed a specified period of service, or both, in order to be eligible to participate in the plan. Although preparticipation requirements have become less common under recently established programs, over a fourth of the 300 plans, covering about 17 percent of the workers,

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¹ Generally, this age is defined as the earliest age at which a worker, having qualified for benefits, may retire at his own volition and receive the full amount of monetary benefits to which his length of service or amount of earnings, or both, entitles him under the normal retirement provisions of the plan.

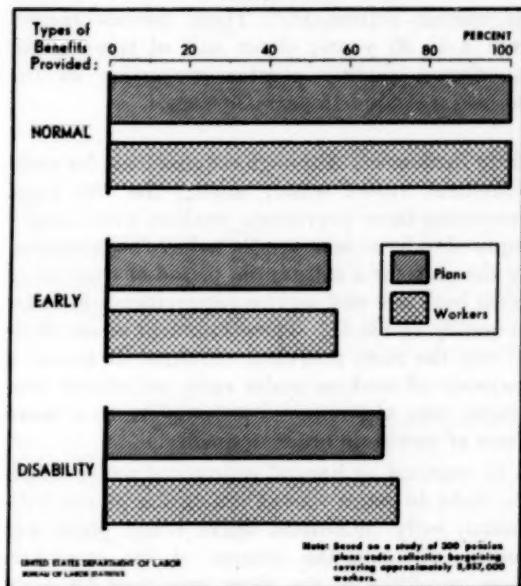
² Cash severance benefits or retirement separation pay and vested rights are not included within the scope of this report. These are usually paid in the form of a lump sum or, as in the case of vesting, represents rights accruing to the individual prior to qualifying under the various benefit formulas of the plan. For a discussion of these benefits see Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining—Part I, *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1953 (p. 237).

³ To receive disability retirement benefits, usually the individual must also have been totally disabled for a specified period of time, very often 6 months. Most pension agreements are very specific with respect to the qualifications for this benefit and spell out in detail the procedure to be followed in determining a worker's original eligibility as well as his continued eligibility.

⁴ This article is based on an analysis of 300 pension plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5,857,000 workers. Not all of these workers were subject to collective bargaining agreements. While every plan was under agreement, in many cases the plans were extended uniformly to cover workers outside the scope of the contract. In every instance, the figure represents the total number in all units to which the plan applies.

For the purpose of the study, plans under collective bargaining include (1) those established for the first time as a result of collective bargaining and (2) those originally established by either employer or union but since brought within the scope of the agreement, at least to the extent of the agreement establishing employer responsibility to continue or provide certain benefits. All of the plans covered in the analysis were in effect in early fall of 1952.

Chart 1.—Types of Retirement Benefits Under Pension Plans, 1952



contained such provisions⁵ (table 2). Minimum age and service requirements, where specified, ranged from 25 to 35 years and 1 to 5 years, respectively. Service only was the most prevalent type of requirement found in plans. When combined with those plans specifying both service and age, service requirements were found to exist in 77 of the 84 programs with preparticipation requirements.

⁵ In order to be considered as having a service requirement for plan participation or benefit eligibility for the purpose of this study, a program must have required a period of 1 or more years.

Maximum Age Requirements. In addition to minimum participation requirements, plans may specify an age beyond which the worker cannot become a member of the plan, or be employed and still qualify for normal benefits. Generally, this maximum age was established by the stipulation of a specific age (e. g., 45) or by the application of the requirements to receive normal benefits. Under the latter method, no age was specified; however, by requiring that the worker must have had a certain number of years of service in order to receive benefits upon reaching normal retirement age, and by providing that service could not be accrued beyond the normal age or a specified later age, a maximum age was, in effect, established. To illustrate: a plan required a minimum of 15 years' credited service in order for the worker to become eligible for normal benefits at age 65. In addition, it did not permit the accrual of service beyond that age. As a result, age 50 became the age beyond which a person could not be employed or join the plan and still qualify for normal retirement benefits. If there was, in addition, a pre-participation service requirement, the maximum age was further reduced.

More than half (163) of the plans, covering about 40 percent of the workers, had a maximum participation age. Of these, 70 plans covering upwards of 650,000 workers set a definite age and the remaining contained benefit requirements which operated to establish maximum ages in the manner described above. Although the maximum ages varied from 40 to 70 years, only slightly more than one-fourth of the plans containing such provisions set the limit for participation under age 55.

TABLE 2.—Minimum age and service requirements for participation

Service requirements	All plans		Age requirements							
			None		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
Total	300	5,857.3	259	5,517.8	11	80.6	18	188.3	12	70.6
None	223	4,872.6	216	4,842.9	1	0.5	3	12.9	13	16.3
1 year	23	434.9	18	408.6	1	5.5	3	13.4	1	7.3
2 years	12	194.4	6	82.6	2	21.8	2	63.5	2	26.5
3 years	16	129.6	11	102.3	3	15.3	2	12.0		
4 years	1	1.0	1	1.0						
5 years	25	224.8	7	80.3	24	37.5	8	86.5	6	20.5

¹ One plan provided an alternative requirement of 4 years' service.

² One plan provided an alternative requirement of age 35 with 1 year's service.

Requirements for Benefits

An almost universal requirement for normal retirement benefits is the attainment of a specified age. Another feature which has received considerable emphasis under collectively bargained programs is the requirement that workers have a stipulated minimum amount of credited service in order to qualify for normal benefits.

Similarly, the great majority of all pension plans providing early retirement benefits specify the attainment of a certain age in order to qualify. Minimum service requirements to qualify for this type of benefit are also found in many plans, such requirements being very common under negotiated plans.

Both age and service requirements are common for disability retirement. The greater emphasis, however, is placed on service; many recently bargained programs specify the completion of a minimum amount of service as the sole qualification for this type of benefit. Under many plans, the stipulated minimum credited service necessary to qualify for benefits does not always provide an accurate picture of the actual service or employment prerequisite to qualification for benefits because a preparticipation period may also be required and not credited toward retirement benefits.

Normal Retirement. Although differences of opinion exist as to just when a worker should be able to retire, the present survey revealed that 65 continues to be the age specified for normal retirement in the overwhelming proportion of plans (table 3). Only 14 of the 300 plans analyzed provided for normal retirement at ages other than 65. However, 11 plans, containing provisions for normal retirement at age 60, accounted for one-fifth of all workers in the study. A lower normal age for women, usually 5 years earlier than for men, prevailed in 30 plans.

In addition to age requirements, over 90 percent

* In the discussion on eligibility requirements, references to minimum service requirements include both the plan membership and the preparticipation period where applicable. In addition, the requirements are the minima necessary merely to qualify for the particular type of benefit. In the great majority of plans, fulfillment of these requirements would provide only the minimum benefits. However, under those plans providing for a flat benefit upon the attainment of a certain age and the completion of a specified amount of service, the amount provided would be both the minimum and maximum under the plan. An example of this type of plan is that of the United Mine Workers of America, which provides for \$100 monthly upon the completion of 20 years of service at age 60.

of the plans also required the completion of a minimum length of service in order to qualify for normal retirement.* These periods ranged from 1 to 30 years; about half of these plans, covering a slightly greater proportion of the workers, required 15 years or more.

Early Retirement. Although requirements for early retirement varied widely among the 166 plans containing these provisions, workers were usually required to be at least age 55, to have been covered by the plan for a substantial period of time, or to fulfill both age and service requirements in order to qualify (table 3). The attainment of age 55 or 60 was the most prevalent requirement found; a majority of workers under early retirement provisions were also required to complete 15 or more years of service in order to qualify.

In contrast to normal retirement under which the right to retire was at the option of the individual, early retirement under many plans was contingent upon the consent of the employer. Over two-fifths of the plans providing for early retirement, applying to more than one of every four workers covered by this benefit, required workers to obtain company approval in order to retire early. Generally, those plans which called for longer periods of service and higher age requirements were less likely to condition retirement upon the employer's consent.

Disability Retirement. Although a number of plans established in earlier years made provision for retirement in case of total and permanent disability, greater emphasis has been placed on this type of benefit by labor unions in their drive for negotiated programs. Over two-thirds of the plans in this study, covering nearly three-fourths of the workers, made provision for this benefit (table 3).

In comparison with the minimum requirements necessary for early retirement benefits, a much greater emphasis was placed on service as a sole qualification for disability benefits. Relatively few plans failed to specify some service requirements for both disability and early benefits; however, disability benefit requirements included age as well as service in less than 35 percent of the 207 plans containing this benefit whereas this combi-

TABLE 3.—Minimum age and service requirements for normal, early, and disability retirement benefits

Minimum service requirements ¹	All plans		Age requirements ²													
			None		Age 45		Age 50		Age 55		Age 60		Age 65			
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)		
Normal retirement ³																
All plans.....	300	5,857.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,203.3	286	4,640.9	3	13.1
None.....	25	346.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	346.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 4.9 years	43	702.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	702.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9.9 years	30	244.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5.4	28	238.6	.....	.....
10 to 14.9 years	57	1,105.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28.5	54	1,076.7	.....	.....
15 to 19.9 years	99	1,500.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	1,500.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24.9 years	31	1,805.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,169.4	23	623.9	2	12.5
25 to 29.9 years	14	153.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	153.3	.....	.....	1	0.6
30 years and over.....	1	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Early retirement ⁴																
All plans.....	166	3,351.5	8	104.3	2	15.2	6	32.4	77	1,660.0	71	1,534.8	.....	.....	2	4.8
None.....	9	50.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	44.5	1	1.5	.....	1	4.5
1 to 4.9 years	35	493.6	3	34.5	.....	.....	2	4.6	27	267.6	3	186.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9.9 years	21	205.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13.7	16	183.1	3	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14.9 years	19	568.9	1	25.7	.....	.....	1	8.0	6	102.8	11	432.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19.9 years	14	355.9	.....	.....	1	11.6	1	4.5	11	339.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24.9 years	26	267.7	1	2.5	1	3.6	1	6.1	8	161.7	14	93.5	1	0.3	.....	.....
25 to 29.9 years	33	1,123.5	2	35.1	.....	.....	1	9.0	9	823.0	22	265.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 years and over.....	9	286.1	1	6.5	.....	.....	2	72.8	6	206.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disability retirement ⁵																
All plans.....	207	4,278.3	135	2,708.4	4	69.7	19	739.5	33	441.4	13	312.2	1	2.0	2	5.1
None.....	5	50.3	45	50.3	.....	.....	1	1.8	1	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 4.9 years	9	123.8	7	121.3	.....	.....	1	11.0	2	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9.9 years	8	56.6	5	35.4	.....	.....	1	2.8	1	57.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14.9 years	23	197.6	20	136.7	1	0.7	14	714.6	20	379.5	1	1.6	1	2.0	1	4.5
15 to 19.9 years	119	3,373.9	80	2,204.0	2	67.7	14	121.1	4	17.1	11	253.2	1	0.6	.....	.....
20 to 24.9 years	28	378.3	9	95.3	.....	.....	3	4	29.3	1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29.9 years	14	96.0	9	65.4	1	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 years and over.....	1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ For those plans which specified a period of employment to be served before participation in the plan could begin, the service requirement includes both the preparticipation period and the required minimum plan membership period.

² In a few plans alternative age and service requirements were specified; in each case, that with the lower age was selected.

³ Age requirements to qualify for benefits were lower for women than men

nation appeared in about 90 percent of the 166 plans providing for early retirement.⁷ The study revealed that 15 or more years of service were required to qualify for benefits under a significantly larger proportion of disability provisions than under early retirement provisions. Furthermore, the age requirements for disability benefits were generally lower than those for early retirement.

Normal Retirement Benefits

The amount of the monthly pension to which a worker is entitled upon retirement is determined by the benefit formula provided in the plan.⁸ This formula takes into consideration the employee's earnings, his credited service under the plan, or

in a number of plans. Thirty plans, covering approximately 1,266,000 workers, specified a differential for normal retirement—5 years in all but 3 plans which stipulated 10 years; 17 of 18 plans, covering approximately 1,115,000 workers, specified a differential of 5 years for early retirement; 2 plans, covering 32,500 workers provided a 5-year differential for disability retirement.

⁴ One of these plans specified "long service" as the only requirement.

both. A feature which has received added emphasis under negotiated pension plans is the provision for guaranteed minimum benefits. Such benefits are generally based on the completion of specified periods of credited service.

Basic Benefit Formula. Although many variations existed in the basic benefit formulas in the study, the overwhelming majority could be classified under

⁷ The number of pension plans which include a specific provision for retirement in case of total and permanent disability does not necessarily reflect the extent to which this practice actually exists. Under some plans which do not have formal disability provisions, it is known that the early retirement provisions are used for the purpose of granting retirement benefits to disabled workers. Moreover, provisions for disability benefits exist outside of some retirement plans.

⁸ The amount of benefit under some plans is discretionary with the company. No plans of this type are included in this study.

TABLE 4.—*Types of basic normal benefit formulas, by method of financing*

Type of benefit formula	All plans		Noncontributory plans		Contributory plans	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Number	Workers (thousands)	Number	Workers (thousands)
Total	300	5,857.3	225	4,582.0	75	1,265.3
Benefits vary with workers' earnings and length of credited service ¹	184	3,346.7	118	2,380.0	66	966.7
Benefits vary only with workers' length of credited service ¹	75	1,121.7	72	1,108.0	3	13.7
Flat benefit provided to all workers who fulfill specified service requirements	39	1,300.9	33	1,016.0	6	284.9
Other	2	88.0	2	88.0	—	—

¹ These plans may specify a minimum service requirement to be fulfilled before a worker is eligible for benefits.

three broad categories. The most prevalent type was that in which the benefits varied with the worker's earnings and length of credited service (table 4). Among the programs which used this method were many of those negotiated in the basic steel industry. These plans provided for a normal pension of 1 percent of average annual compensation in the 10 years preceding retirement multiplied by the years of credited service. From the computed amount, the worker's primary Social Security benefit was deducted.

The second most prevalent type of formula was that in which benefits varied only with length of credited service. Illustrative of this type were a number of major programs in the automobile industry; the normal monthly benefit in these plans was computed by multiplying a flat sum, for example \$1.50, by the number of years of credited service (not exceeding 30). The resulting amount was exclusive of the primary Social Security benefit to which the worker was entitled. A variation of this type of formula was the common provision under which a flat amount (e. g., \$100 or \$125 monthly), including primary Social Security benefits, was provided workers who completed a specified amount (25 or 30 years) of credited service. For those with less service, the benefit was proportionately reduced to a stipulated minimum (e. g., 15 years).

Least prevalent of the three types were those plans which provided a flat benefit to all workers who completed a stipulated period of service upon reaching normal retirement age. Under this type of formula, the fixed amount was both the minimum and maximum. With two exceptions, all

programs of this type included in the study provided for a flat benefit exclusive of Social Security payments. Many programs in the garment industry contained this type of normal benefit provision.

Minimum Benefits. Nearly 85 percent of the 300 plans in the study guaranteed a minimum pension to all workers upon the completion of a specified period of service at normal retirement age. The majority of these minima (about 60 percent) were provided through a formula separate and distinct from the basic normal benefit formula. Among these plans were those in which the basic normal benefit was geared to earnings and service while the minimum guarantee was based on service only and varied accordingly. Common examples of this type were those plans which provided for a normal yearly benefit, including Social Security, of 1 percent of average annual earnings times years of credited service with a minimum guarantee of \$1,200 yearly, including Social Security, for a worker with 25 years of credited service. This guarantee was proportionately reduced for those workers with less than 25 years' service, down to a minimum of 15 years. A variation of this type of minimum was found in those plans in which the normal formula was likewise based on earnings and service, but the minimum guarantee was in the form of a flat benefit which did not vary with the amount of credited service. The remaining plans which guaranteed minimum benefits did so under the basic formulas which, in many cases, were similar to the minimum formulas described above. In short, if normal benefits were based on earnings and service, the minimum guarantee, if provided for, was generally based on service alone through a separate formula. For those plans in which the benefit was based on service alone, the overwhelming proportion of minimum guarantees were inherent in their basic formulas.

Adjustment to Social Security Benefits. Following the establishment of the Federal Social Security program in 1935, many retirement plans were revised or amended to take into account the payments which a worker was to receive under the public program. In some cases, programs were eliminated entirely, presumably for the reason that retirement income was available through a public program.

Generally, consideration of Social Security benefits is reflected in the provisions of pension plans in two ways. The benefit provisions, without direct reference, may be designed to take into account the amount of Social Security benefits which the worker is expected to receive. On the other hand, the benefit formula may specifically include all or a part of the Social Security payment. (The latter approach is generally referred to as the "off-set" method of integrating or coordinating Social Security benefits under a private retirement plan.) Many variations exist within these two general approaches.

A considerable number of plans negotiated or revised through collective bargaining contain provisions in their benefit formulas for "offsetting" Social Security payments. This feature has certain consequences in light of the substantial benefit increases which have been provided under the Social Security program since the plans were negotiated. Because total benefit levels were fixed under many of these programs, the increase in Social Security payments results in a decrease in the amount of money to be paid from the private plan.*

Other plans, while containing "off-set" provisions, specify different techniques in applying the feature. Under some programs only one-half the Social Security benefit is included in the formula. In this case, the worker benefits to that extent from a rise in Social Security payments. Another approach is to include only those Social Security benefits in effect at the time the plan is established; that is, all future changes are excluded in the calculation of the plan benefits. A variation of this type is found in those plans which include

TABLE 5.—*Provisions for including primary Social Security benefits in basic normal benefit formulas, by plans and workers covered*

Provision	Plans	Workers covered (thousands)
Total.....	300	5,857.3
Social Security included.....	140	2,871.6
Full benefit.....	116	1,762.6
One-half benefit.....	18	967.6
Other.....	6	141.4
Social Security excluded.....	160	2,985.7

only one-half of future Social Security benefit increases in computing the benefit.

One hundred and forty of the plans in the study, covering nearly 50 percent of the workers, included all or a part of the worker's Social Security payments in the calculation of the basic normal benefit (table 5). More than 80 percent of these plans specified that the full benefit was to be included. With few exceptions, the remainder provided that one-half the benefit was to be off-set. Furthermore, 92 of the 140 plans also contained minimum benefit guarantees, virtually all of which made provision for including the full Social Security payment. Of the 160 plans which did not include the Social Security benefits in the basic formula, over one-fourth had minimum benefit guarantees which included these payments.

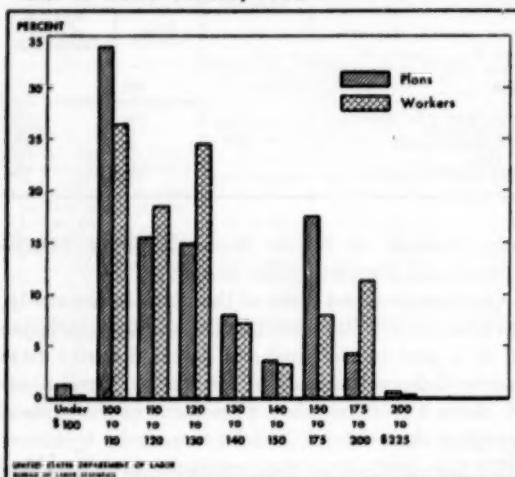
Amounts of Benefits. Workers and their unions are concerned with the amount of retirement income, the relationship between retirement and working income (and the resultant effect on standards of living),¹⁰ and how much the plan itself actually provides exclusive of Social Security payments. Analysis¹¹ of the 300 pension plans revealed monthly retirement income ranging from \$77.50 (Social Security payments only) for a \$3,000 a year man with 10 years' service to over \$250 monthly for workers earning \$4,000 a year after 30 years' service (table 6). In a majority of the plans under both the \$3,000 and \$4,000 earnings classifications, workers with 10 years' service upon retirement received no benefit from the private plan, their only income being their Social Security benefit. In part, this was attributable to the fact that a majority of the plans required the worker to have more than 10 years of service in order to qualify for retirement benefits. On the other hand, plans rarely provided less than \$100 monthly to workers with 30 years' service (charts

* To illustrate: a plan provides for \$100 monthly, including primary Social Security benefits, upon retirement at age 65 with 25 years or more of service. If the worker's Social Security benefit amounts to \$35, the plan will be obligated to pay \$65 in order to meet the guarantee. In such cases, the effect of any increase in Social Security benefits is obvious.

¹⁰ In all computations throughout this study, the current maximum primary Social Security benefits have been used. They are \$77.50 and \$85 monthly for workers with average incomes of \$3,000 and \$3,600 (or more), respectively. The wife of a man receiving Social Security benefits is entitled to one-half his primary payment providing she is at least age 65.

¹¹ In order to provide data illustrative of the benefits provided under pension plans, the normal benefits under all programs were computed on the basis of selected levels of earnings and lengths of credited service. Chosen for this purpose were service periods of 10, 20, and 30 years and earnings levels of \$3,000 and \$4,000 annually. With respect to the latter, it was assumed that earnings levels were *constant* throughout the period of credited service under the plan. Furthermore, in computing the total monthly pension amount to which the worker was entitled, the primary Social Security benefit was included in all cases so as properly to compare those plans which included or excluded this benefit in their formula.

Chart 2.—Amounts of Normal Monthly Retirement Benefits Under Pension Plans for \$3,000 a Year and 30 Years' Service, 1952



Note.—Based on a study of 300 pension plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5,857,000 workers. Benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and including monthly primary Social Security benefits of \$77.50 for workers earning \$3,000 a year.

2 and 3). This reflects, in part, the impact of the many negotiated plans that provided \$100 to \$125 (including Social Security) upon the completion of 25 or more years' service. Furthermore, the study revealed that for the assumed earnings level of \$3,000, approximately 40 percent of all plans provided more than \$125 monthly to workers having

30 years of service; a majority of these provided \$150 monthly or more. For a worker with the same amount of service and average earnings of \$4,000 the proportion which paid more than \$125 increased to 57 percent, nearly half of which provided \$175 or more.

The average normal benefit,¹² including primary Social Security, provided workers with 10 years of service and earnings of \$3,000, amounted to \$77.50 or 31 percent of their yearly income prior to retirement (table 7). In other words, only the Social Security benefit was available to such workers. For workers with 30 years of service, this percentage increased to 47. Employees with the same periods of service, but earning \$4,000, received smaller proportions of their yearly income, largely because of a combination of the following factors: a greater percentage increase in the amounts of the selected earnings levels (33 percent) than in the amounts of Social Security benefits (10 percent) provided for these levels; the determination of the retirement benefit solely on the basis of service under many plans (thus, an increase in earnings did not increase the benefit); and the maximum limits placed on the amount of service which could be used in computing the benefit, i. e., many plans provided maximum benefits upon completion of 20 to 25 years of service.

¹² Average retirement benefits are unweighted median levels of the 300 plans in each earnings and service category.

TABLE 6.—Amount of normal retirement benefits, including primary Social Security, for selected levels of earnings and years of credited service¹

Amounts of monthly benefits	\$3,000 per year earnings						\$4,000 per year earnings					
	With 10 years' service		With 20 years' service		With 30 years' service		With 10 years' service		With 20 years' service		With 30 years' service	
	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
Total	300	5,857.3	300	5,857.3	300	5,857.3	300	5,857.3	300	5,857.3	300	5,857.3
\$77.50 to \$79.99	179	3,985.2	27	196.7	1	2.5	179	3,985.2	101	1,473.2	1	1.9
\$80.00 to \$89.99	11	102.4	80	1,536.5	1	1.9	11	116.6	11	96.9	1	1.9
\$90.00 to \$99.99	45	1,123.7	21	325.6	2	3.2	15	116.6	21	245.2	89	1,381.6
\$100.00 to \$109.99	50	446.1	41	1,571.3	102	1,556.3	24	712.9	25	1,075.2	18	1,154.9
\$110.00 to \$119.99	9	165.7	41	475.9	47	1,089.1	28	279.7	36	915.1	21	245.2
\$120.00 to \$129.99	5	24.2	32	855.9	44	1,440.7	34	500.5	18	74.1	21	154.9
\$130.00 to \$139.99			6	86.4	24	420.5	16	215.6	23	642.4	38	1,236.7
\$140.00 to \$149.99			12	243.7	11	194.8	3	36.8	14	213.3	22	953.7
\$150.00 to \$174.99	1	10.0	6	80.9	53	465.8	1	10.0	52	647.5	26	429.5
\$175.00 to \$199.99			4	483.3	13	606.4			18	715.6	44	972.2
\$200.00 to \$224.99			1	1.1	2	17.1			2	6.0	26	269.6
\$225.00 to \$249.99										10	176.4	
\$250.00 and over										2	35.6	

¹ Benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and monthly primary Social Security benefits of \$77.50 and \$85.00 for workers earning \$3,000 and \$4,000 per year, respectively.

² Under all but 3 of these plans, the only benefit to which the worker was entitled was his primary Social Security benefit.

³ Under all but 3 of these plans, the only benefit to which the worker was entitled was his primary Social Security benefit.

For all selected earnings and service classifications, the average retirement benefit provided under contributory plans exceeded those provided under noncontributory plans. In most cases, this difference was fairly significant. For example, the average benefit provided under contributory plans to workers with 30 years of service and \$4,000 earnings amounted to nearly 60 percent of their preretirement earnings, whereas under noncontributory plans this figure was 36 percent.

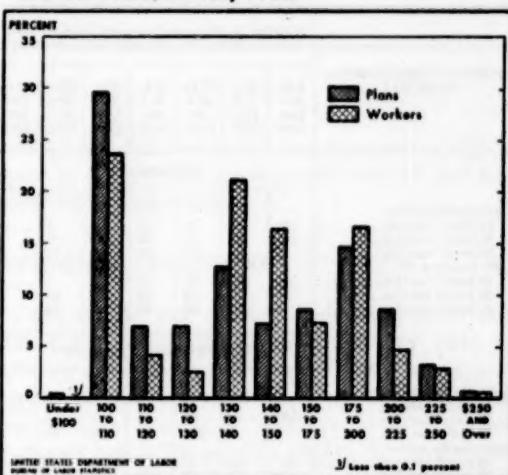
In view of the widespread practice of "off-setting" Social Security benefits in the plan formula, a question is often posed concerning the proportion of the worker's total retirement income accounted for by the private plan. These proportions under selected earnings and service categories are shown in table 8. Although actual plan payments ranged from zero to as high as 70 percent of the total income to which the worker was entitled upon retirement, the majority of plans under all earnings and service categories did not pay in excess of 40 percent of his total benefit; rarely did they pay in excess of 60 percent of the total benefit. Significant differences existed between the proportions paid by contributory and noncontributory plans, particularly with respect to benefits based on 20 or more years of service for both the \$3,000 and \$4,000 earnings levels. Whereas less than 10 percent of the 225 noncontributory plans (based on 20 years' service and \$3,000 earnings level) provided 40 percent or more of the total benefit, upwards of 25 percent of the contributory plans did so. Comparable figures for benefits based on 30 years of service and \$4,000 earnings were approximately 26 and 90 percent, respectively.

TABLE 7.—Average normal retirement benefits expressed as percentage of selected earnings level¹

Selected earnings and service categories	All plans				Noncontributory plans				Contributory plans			
	Excluding Social Security		Including Social Security		Excluding Social Security		Including Social Security		Excluding Social Security		Including Social Security	
	Monthly amount	Percent of earnings level										
\$3,000 yearly with—												
10 years' service												
20 years' service	\$27.00	10.8	104.50	41.8	\$12.50	5.0	90.00	36.0	50.00	20.0	127.50	51.0
30 years' service	40.00	16.0	117.50	47.0	35.00	14.0	112.50	45.0	75.00	30.0	152.50	61.0
\$4,000 yearly with—												
10 years' service												
20 years' service	30.00	9.0	115.00	34.5	15.00	4.5	100.00	30.0	73.40	22.0	158.40	47.5
30 years' service	48.76	14.6	136.76	40.1	35.00	10.5	120.00	36.0	110.10	33.0	195.10	58.5

¹ Based on a study of 300 pension plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5,857,000 workers. Benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and monthly primary

Chart 3.—Amounts of Normal Monthly Retirement Benefits Under Pension Plans for \$4,000 a Year and 30 Years' Service, 1952



Note.—Based on a study of 300 pension plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5,857,000 workers. Benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and including monthly primary Social Security benefits of \$85.00 for workers earning \$4,000 a year.

Early Retirement Benefits

Generally, the benefit provided a worker under the early retirement provisions of a plan is smaller than that which he would receive if he continued to work until normal age. Primarily, two factors account for this: first, he would have fewer years in which to accumulate credit under the plan and, secondly, on the average, a worker retiring early would draw his pension for a longer period of time.

In the overwhelming proportion of plans in the study which contained early retirement provisions,

Social Security benefits of \$77.50 and \$85.00 for workers earning \$3,000 and \$4,000 per year, respectively. Averages are unweighted median levels of the plans in each earnings and service category.

TABLE 8.—*Distribution of plans by percentage of total monthly benefit (including primary Social Security) paid by the plan for selected earnings and service categories, by method of financing¹*

Selected earnings and service categories ¹	Number of plans paying percentage of total benefit (including primary Social Security)						
	0 to 9.9 percent	10 to 19.9 percent	20 to 29.9 percent	30 to 39.9 percent	40 to 49.9 percent	50 to 59.9 percent	60 to 69.9 percent
All plans (300)							
\$3,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	180	44	57	18	25	1	1
20 years' service	105	27	45	90	68	31	1
30 years' service	2	—	105	90	—	—	—
\$4,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	186	32	37	41	3	1	1
20 years' service	102	24	52	38	60	23	1
30 years' service	1	89	30	54	37	73	16
Nonecontributory plans (225)							
\$3,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	171	31	15	7	—	1	—
20 years' service	102	26	38	46	7	5	1
30 years' service	2	—	105	80	28	10	3
\$4,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	177	28	13	6	—	1	—
20 years' service	100	21	49	29	17	8	1
30 years' service	1	88	28	49	30	27	2
Contributory plans (75)							
\$3,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	9	13	42	11	—	—	—
20 years' service	3	1	7	44	18	2	—
30 years' service	—	—	2	10	40	21	2
\$4,000 yearly with— 10 years' service	9	4	24	35	3	—	—
20 years' service	2	8	3	9	43	15	—
30 years' service	1	2	5	7	46	14	—

¹ Based on a study of 300 pension plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5,857,000 workers. Total benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and monthly primary Social Security benefits of \$77.56 and \$85.00 for workers earning \$3,000 and \$4,000 per year, respectively.

the basic normal formulas were used to compute the early retirement benefits. These benefits, in the great majority of cases, were then reduced to take into account the longer period of time over which they were to be paid. For example, under its normal formula a plan provided for a monthly amount equal to \$1.50 multiplied by years of credited service, exclusive of Social Security benefits. For a worker who retired prior to age 65, this benefit was reduced by one-half of 1 percent for each month by which he was younger than that age. Under this plan, a worker who retired at age 60 with 30 years of service received \$45.00 less 30 percent, or \$31.50.

In another method used when the normal formula included Social Security benefits, the estimated Social Security payment to which the worker would be entitled upon reaching age 65

was deducted from the computed benefit. The resulting amount was then reduced by one-half of 1 percent for each month by which the worker was under age 65 at date of early retirement.

The early retirement provisions of some plans contained an optional method of computing the benefit under which the amount of monthly retirement income a worker received before and after age 65 was equalized. This method involved the granting of a larger pension up to age 65 than was actually due the employee under the regular formula. Upon reaching that age, the benefit was reduced so that when combined with the worker's Social Security payment, the total amount was equal to that received prior to age 65.

Disability Retirement Benefits

A wide variety of formulas were used to determine the disability benefits under plans in the study. Similar to early retirement provisions, a considerable number of plans based the benefit on the normal benefit formula. A far greater proportion, however, utilized other approaches to determine the benefit.

The amounts of disability benefits were generally more liberal than those under the early retirement provisions. In part, this was a recognition of the fact that the worker was being forced to retire for reasons beyond his control. Whereas in early retirement provisions the estimated Social Security payment often was included in the benefit computation, under the disability provisions a common practice was to establish a minimum or flat benefit exclusive of Social Security payments.

Due largely to the inclusion of Social Security benefits in the normal benefit formula, these flat or minimum disability pensions often were greater than the amounts paid by the plan under the normal retirement provisions. Upon reaching age 65, the flat or minimum disability benefits were either continued in the same amount or the worker's benefit was recomputed according to the normal formula. In some plans, the disability benefit was the same as that for normal retirement, but payment was deferred until the worker reached normal retirement age. This simply relieved the employee of the requirement that he work until normal retirement age in order to be eligible for benefits.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Changes in Salaries of Firemen and Policemen, 1951-52

SALARY SCALES in cities employing three-quarters of the firemen and policemen in all communities of 100,000 or more were raised during the year ending January 1952. On the average, annual salary scales of all protective employees covered by this survey were about \$250 or 6.8 percent higher in January 1952 than in January 1951¹ (table 1). Over the 2-year period from January 1950 to January 1952 virtually all the cities raised maximum rates for firemen and policemen; less than 1 percent were employed where salary scales remained unchanged (chart 1 and table 2). Taking the entire postwar period (1945-52) the average salary scales for protective workers increased by almost half—about 46 percent. (Trends since 1945 are presented in terms of indexes based on 1947-49 in table 3.) During the same period, the BLS Consumer Price Index rose by 49 percent.

During 1951, the smallest average increase in salary scales was reported for communities with a million population or more, where the rise averaged 4.2 percent.² Among smaller communities, average changes in salary scales ranged from 10

percent in cities of 500,000 but less than a million down to 8.6 percent for cities of 100,000 but less than 250,000 population.

Occupational Comparisons

Both in the year ending in January 1952 and during the entire period from January 1945 to January 1952, firemen showed slightly larger percentage increases in pay scales than did policemen. For the year ending in January 1952, increases averaged about 7.0 percent (\$257) for firefighters and 6.8 percent (\$256) for police. Considering the whole postwar period, the average increase

¹ This article brings up to date indexes presented in the *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1950 (p. 633) and January 1952 (p. 52). Methods of construction of the indexes were described in these articles. As explained in previous articles dealing with changes in salaries of policemen and firemen, all statistics in this article refer to changes in maximum salary rates for patrolmen and firefighters. From 1924 to 1938, the indexes were based on the average of the salaries actually being paid since data were available on the number of firemen and policemen actually receiving each rate within the salary range. The indexes for subsequent periods refer to the maximum salary scales established for these two groups of workers. It is possible that in some periods, notably during World War II, changes in averages of rates may have differed from changes in maximum salary scales because of more or less rapid turnover and changes in the rate of advancement to the maximum rate. However, over comparatively long periods of time, an index based on salary scales should provide a reliable indication of the trend of average salary rates.

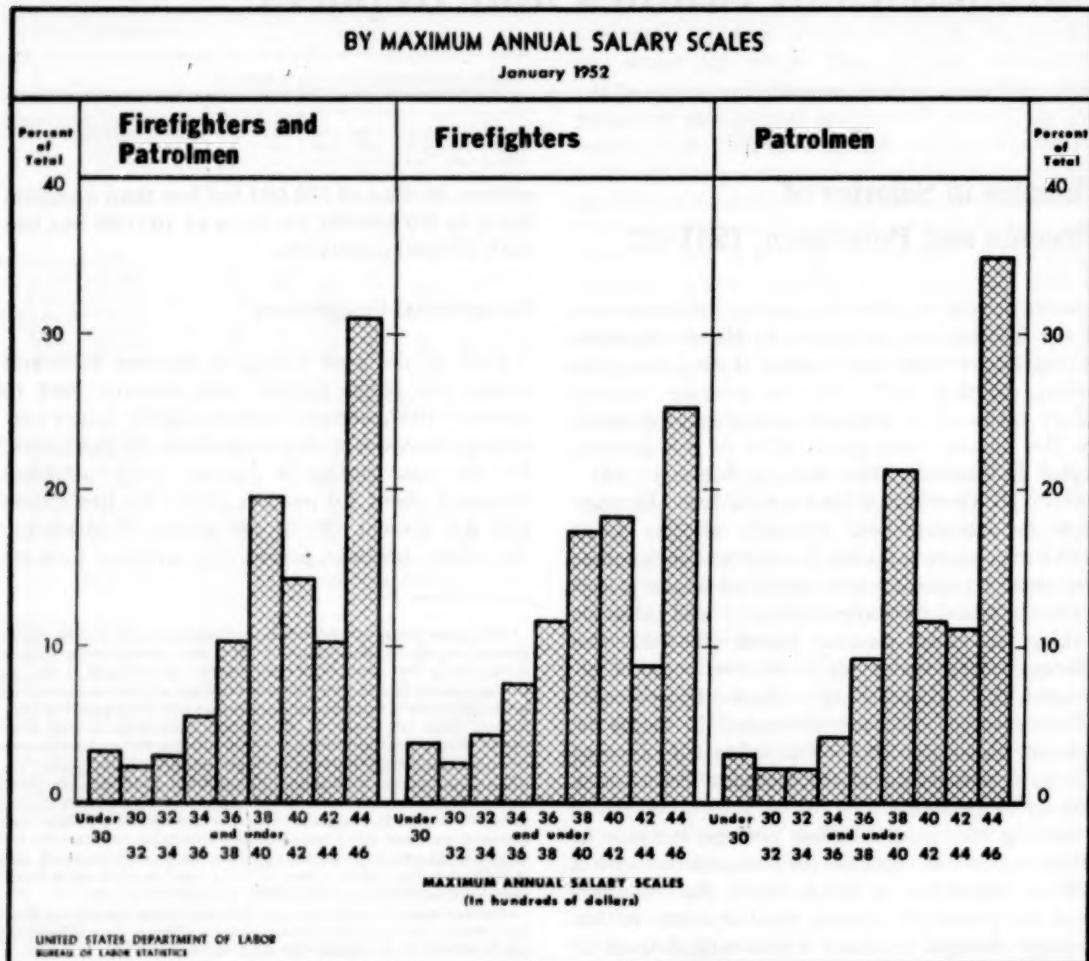
² Substantial numbers of firemen and policemen within this city-size group have received increases since January 1952; the effects of these adjustments will be reflected in the January 1953 salary scales.

TABLE 1.—Changes in maximum salary rates of firemen and policemen in cities of 100,000 population or more,¹ by city size group, 1951-52

City size group	Firemen and policemen			Firemen			Policemen		
	Number	Maximum salary rates		Number	Maximum salary rates		Number	Maximum salary rates	
		Average, Jan. 1952	Percent increase, Jan. 1951 to Jan. 1952		Average, Jan. 1952	Percent increase, Jan. 1951 to Jan. 1952		Average, Jan. 1952	Percent increase, Jan. 1951 to Jan. 1952
All size groups	153,243	\$3,997	6.8	62,407	\$3,940	7.0	90,836	\$4,036	6.8
1,000,000 and over	63,557	4,327	4.2	21,434	4,327	4.2	42,123	4,326	4.1
500,000 and under 1,000,000	25,330	3,971	10.0	14,447	3,056	9.4	20,883	3,980	10.4
250,000 and under 500,000	23,720	3,786	8.7	11,213	3,765	7.9	12,507	3,804	9.3
100,000 and under 250,000	30,636	3,508	8.6	15,313	3,511	8.6	15,323	3,508	8.5

¹ Based on data in all cities of over 100,000 (with the exception of three for policemen and two for firemen in the 100,000 and under 250,000 population group).

Chart 1.—Distribution of Firefighters and Patrolmen in Cities of 100,000 or More Population



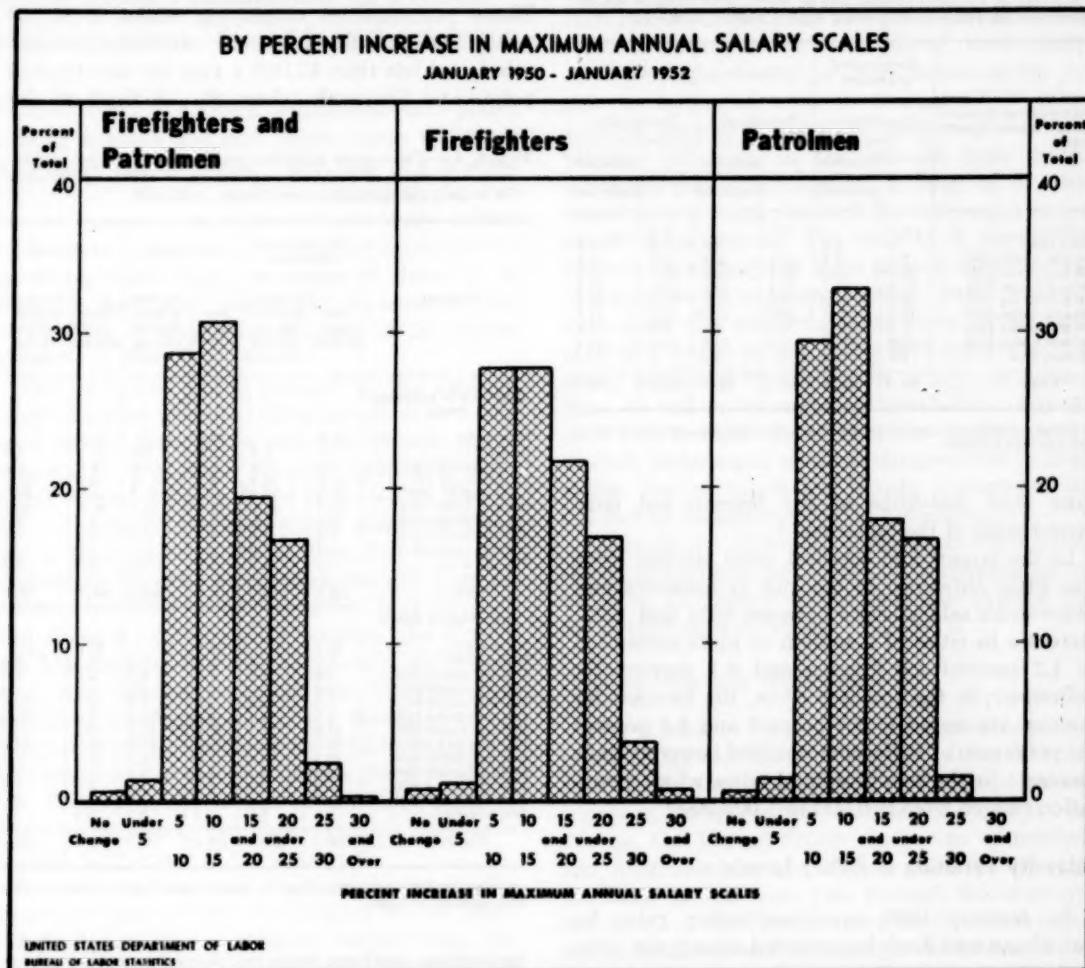
for firemen was 48 percent compared with 47 percent for policemen.

Cities employing about a third of the firemen and a fourth of the policemen raised their maximum scales by 7.5 but less than 10 percent between January 1951 and January 1952 (table 3). Communities with almost as many policemen and a sixth of the firemen adjusted scales of patrolmen and firefighters by at least 10 but less than 12.5 percent. About a fifth of the policemen and 1 out of 7 firemen were in cities where the increases amounted to less than 7.5 percent, while salary

scales in the communities employing about 1 out of 12 policemen and 1 out of 8 firemen increased by 12.5 percent or more. In the remaining communities, employing a fourth of the firemen and policemen, no changes in scales were made.

The most common dollar increase for firemen (affecting about three-tenths of the total) was \$300 but less than \$350 a year; for policemen, it was \$350 but less than \$400. About a fifth of the policemen affected by salary increases were in cities where this was the size of the adjustment (table 4).

Chart 2.—Distribution of Firefighters and Patrolmen in Cities of 100,000 or More Population



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The differences in average salary changes between policemen and firemen, however, were not primarily the result of differential treatment of the two groups within the same community. In some communities, firemen received higher rates than policemen, while in other cities the reverse relationship existed. In both 1951 and 1952, about three-fifths of the cities studied had identical salary scales for the two groups of workers. Salary adjustments which equalized scales for the two groups were made in 18 additional cities during the year. In less than a tenth of the cities,

employing about 2 percent of all firemen and policemen studied, differences in salary levels exceeded \$100 in early 1952.

Average pay scale increases between firemen and policemen differed largely because proportionately more police were employed in cities of 1,000,000 or more, where the increase in salary scales was below average. About one-half the total number of policemen in all cities of 100,000 or more were employed in these large communities compared with about a third of the firemen. Cities with less than 500,000 population employed

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of firemen and policemen¹ in cities of 100,000 population or more, according to dollar increase in maximum annual salary scales, 1950-52

Dollar increase in maximum annual salary scales	Firemen and policemen		Firemen		Policemen	
	Percent of—		Percent of—		Percent of—	
	Total	Number receiving increases	Total	Number receiving increases	Total	Number receiving increases
No change	0.6		0.7		0.6	
Under \$100	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2
\$100 and under \$200	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4
\$200 and under \$300	22.5	22.6	19.7	19.8	24.3	24.5
\$300 and under \$400	14.0	14.1	16.4	16.5	12.3	12.4
\$400 and under \$500	24.0	24.2	20.9	21.0	26.2	26.3
\$500 and under \$600	13.0	13.1	16.9	17.0	10.4	10.5
\$600 and under \$700	7.5	7.5	6.0	6.1	8.5	8.6
\$700 and under \$800	14.0	14.1	13.5	13.6	14.4	14.4
\$800 and over	1.9	1.9	3.6	3.6	.7	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on 1952 total employment in fire and police departments in cities with specified increases.

more than two-fifths of the firemen but only three-tenths of the policemen.⁴

In the largest and smallest cities studied there was little difference in the rise in firemen's and policemen's salary scales between 1951 and 1952: increases in cities of a million or more amounted to 4.2 percent for firemen and 4.1 percent for policemen; in the smallest cities, the increase for firemen amounted to 8.6 percent and 8.5 percent for policemen. Policemen received larger average increases in the two groups of cities where population ranged from 250,000 to 1,000,000.⁵

Intercity Variation of Salary Levels

In January 1952, maximum salary rates for patrolmen and firefighters varied among the cities

TABLE 3.—Indexes of maximum salary rates¹ for firemen and policemen in cities of 100,000 population or more, 1945-52

Year	Index (1947-49=100)		
	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen
1945	85	84	85
1946	86	85	86
1947	93	93	92
1948	100	100	100
1949	108	107	108
1950	110	110	111
1951	116	116	117
1952	124	124	125

¹ Data in this and subsequent tables and charts refer to maximum rates for patrolmen and firefighters effective on January 1 of each year.

² Revised.

studied from less than \$3,000 to \$4,600 a year. Those communities employing about 1 in 30 policemen and firemen paid maximum annual salaries of less than \$3,000 a year for this type of police and fire work (chart 2). A third of the

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution of firemen and policemen¹ in cities of 100,000 population or more, by increase in maximum annual salary scales, 1951-52

Increase	Firemen and policemen		Firemen		Policemen	
	Percent of total	Percent of number receiving increases	Percent of total	Percent of number receiving increases	Percent of total	Percent of number receiving increases
<i>Expressed in percentage terms</i>						
No change	24.4	23.6				
Under 2.5	1.1	1.4	3.0	2	0.3	
2.5 and under 5.0	4.3	5.6	3.4	4.4	4.8	6.4
5.0 and under 7.5	11.5	15.2	9.1	11.9	13.2	17.5
7.5 and under 10.0	27.1	35.9	31.3	41.0	24.2	32.3
10.0 and under 12.5	19.5	25.8	16.9	22.1	21.3	28.4
12.5 and under 15.0	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.5	3.4	4.6
15.0 and under 17.5	5.9	7.9	6.2	8.1	5.8	7.7
17.5 and under 20.0	7	9	1.0	1.4	.5	.6
20.0 and over	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Expressed in dollars</i>						
No change	24.4	23.6				
Under \$100	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.3
\$100 and under \$150	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	3.0
\$150 and under \$200	3.3	4.4	5.1	6.6	2.1	2.8
\$200 and under \$250	6.0	8.0	3.2	4.2	8.0	10.7
\$250 and under \$300	8.8	11.7	8.3	10.9	9.2	12.2
\$300 and under \$350	15.9	21.1	21.4	28.1	12.2	16.2
\$350 and under \$400	14.7	19.4	11.9	15.6	16.5	22.0
\$400 and under \$450	12.3	16.2	11.0	14.4	13.1	17.5
\$450 and under \$500	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.2	2.9
\$500 and under \$550	5.6	7.4	5.6	7.3	5.5	7.3
\$550 and under \$600	1	1	2	2	0	0
\$600 and over	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.7	2.3	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on 1952 total employment in fire and police departments in cities with specified increases.

protective workers were employed in cities where these maximum salaries were at least \$4,400 but less than \$4,600. More patrolmen than firefighters (34.9 percent compared with 25.3 percent) were in cities with a maximum pay ranging from \$4,400 to less than \$4,600.

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The difference in average salary levels of policemen and firemen is also explained in part by the fact that dollar salaries are higher in large communities where relatively more policemen are employed and that in consequence average salaries for the entire group of cities are higher for policemen. Therefore, a given dollar increase amounts to a somewhat lower percentage increase for policemen than for firemen.

Policemen received the larger increase in each of these two size groups because in one city within each group they received a pay increase to compensate for an earlier lag. In St. Louis and Newark, policemen's maximum salaries were increased to the equivalent of firemen's scales by January 1952.

Plant Level Productivity in French and American Shoe Manufacturing

PRODUCTIVITY in a group of American shoe plants making medium and high priced men's Goodyear welt shoes was more than twice that of a selected number of French plants. According to two recent reports,¹ using identical case study survey methods, average man-minute requirements for producing more than two pairs of shoes in 10 plants in the United States was the same as that required to produce a single pair in 10 French plants.

The American plants selected in the medium priced category produced shoes for which the retail price ranged from \$7 to \$14; the French plants selected in this price category produced shoes which ranged from fr. 3,500 to fr. 4,600 (\$10 to \$13). Similarly, the high priced American shoes had a retail price range of from \$12.50 to \$28, while their French counterparts ranged from fr. 4,800 to fr. 7,700 (\$13.70 to \$22). It is assumed that there is comparability between the French and American shoes, since the plants in the French study were selected with this point in mind after examining the American study. However, available construction details of the French shoes are not complete, and the retail prices given for U. S. and French shoes do not reflect differences in the relative values that these amounts may have to persons in either of the countries.

In both medium and high price classes, the American plants with the highest direct man-minutes² per pair performed better than the French plants with the lowest time requirements (table 1). A comparison of U. S. and French departmental times in the making of medium priced shoes only is shown in table 2. The data shown do not compare any actual plants, but rather represent selection from among the departmental time requirements reported by the plants in the United States and France. The finishing and packing departmental times show the widest differences between the two countries owing, in part, to the fact that French plants include additional operations in this department not done by U. S. plants.

As a group, the American plants appear to be slightly more efficient than the average estimated

by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for all U. S. men's shoe plants in the two price groups.³ The selected American medium priced shoe plants have a weighted average of 60 man-minutes per pair as compared with an average of 67 man-minutes per pair for all U. S. medium priced shoe plants. Likewise, in the selected high priced American plants, a weighted average of 97 unit man-minutes compares with the national average of 105 man-minutes. The total U. S. figures are derived on a weighted basis from a large sample of shoe plants reporting annual data, whereas data from the selected plants cover production runs of 8 weeks or less. The differences may be partly explained by the factors implicit in annual data, as well as by sampling variability. Annual data tend to show higher unit man-hours because of slack periods and seasonal change-overs in shoe styles, factors which are largely nonexistent in the shorter periods reflected in the tables.

In 15 of the 18 plants included in the French study, production per man-year was reported to be 10 to 15 percent higher than the average for the French shoe industry.

Parallel Nature of the Studies

The American factory performance study was prepared by the BLS for the use of the Mutual Security Agency which distributed the document widely in Europe during the summer of 1951. In France, the United States study was translated and distributed among French shoe factories in the latter part of that year through the cooperative action of the French shoe manufacturers association (Federation Nationale des Industries de la Chaussure) and the National Productivity Center in France (Comite National de la Productivite, Service Etudes et Mesures). The document was received with great interest by the French industry and by those who were vitally concerned with increasing productivity in France. This interest led to the joint industry and government study made in selected French factories by these two

¹ Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Men's Dress Shoes, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1951, and La Productivite en France dans l'Industrie de la Chaussure, Societe Auxiliaire Pour la Diffusion des Editions de Productivite, Paris, 1952.

² Direct man-minutes represent the time of those working directly on the manufacture of the shoe or its component parts from the cutting of the leather until the final packing in the box before shipment.

³ Trends in Man-Hours Expended per Pair, Footwear, Supplement 1950 to 1960, U. S. Department of Labor, May 1962.

TABLE 1.—*Direct man-minutes per pair, men's Goodyear welt shoes, selected individual plants in United States and France, 1950-51*

Plant group and country	Direct man-minutes per pair					
	Low man-minutes per plant		Median man-minutes per plant		High man-minutes per plant	
	Plant group and country	Low man-minutes per plant	Median man-minutes per plant	High man-minutes per plant	Plant group and country	Low man-minutes per plant
Medium-priced shoe plants:						
United States (5 observations)...	34	44	55	66	70	
France (4 observations).....	72	.....	114	204	.....
High-priced shoe plants:						
United States (5 observations)...	74	.....	80	84	99	100
France (6 observations).....	152	154	200	213	225	206

French organizations. The study used in great part the factory performance technique initiated by the Bureau, and is in almost all respects comparable to the study made in American plants. A comparison of the French and United States studies gives the first international analysis of plant productivity levels, using a common methodology.

In both the United States and French factory performance studies, plants were selected on the basis of representativeness of product and availability of records from which to derive data. In France, with the cooperation of the French shoe association, a group of engineers and statisticians from the National Productivity Center gathered information and data from 18 plants said to be above average in efficiency. Since these plants had recorded adequate information on their own performance to be able to report in the survey, they were "to be considered as being among the best organized" [in France]. As in the American study, the selected French plants in the high, medium, and low⁴ priced group were surveyed.

In the French report, the data refer to a period of 4 weeks selected in the fall of 1951. The data in the United States report cover a period of 8 weeks in the last quarter of 1950. In both studies, the man-minutes reported are actual times derived from plant man-hour and production records, as opposed to standard times, estimates, or time-studied rates. The unit-time requirements in the American study refer to the average of all models produced in a plant, while in the French study they cover the production of a popular standard model, generally a plant's largest-volume

shoe. This difference should not affect the comparability of the data, except for a slight bias in favor of the French plants on the assumption that average productivity in the making of a standard model should be somewhat higher than average productivity in making a variety of models.

In method of presentation, both reports are quite similar. Plants are identified only by code letters, and direct and indirect man-hour (U. S.) or man-minute (French) requirements are shown for each factory in total, by department, and by a number of selected operations. The definition of direct and indirect labor is identical in the two reports. Both studies present auxiliary tables which give such information as floor space available, annual production, employment, diversity of production, equipment in use, and other important characteristics, for each factory.

Differences Between Time Requirements

As shown in the tables, the selected American plants require considerably fewer man-minutes to produce a pair of shoes than do the French plants. A reading of the two reports sheds some light on this difference in terms of the production techniques employed in the plants.

The American plants studied cut all or most of the upper parts of the shoe by machine, while all but two of the French plants cut these parts by hand.

The gaps between U. S. and French time requirements in the stitching, and in the lasting, bottoming, and making departments cannot be accounted for without additional information con-

TABLE 2.—*Direct man-minutes per pair, medium priced men's Goodyear welt shoes, selected plants in U. S. and France, by department, 1950-51*

Department	Departmental direct man-minutes					
	Low		Median		High	
	U. S.	France	U. S.	France	U. S.	France
Cutting—uppers.....	4	7	6	13	12	24
Stitching—uppers.....	10	17	17	35	25	60
Sole cutting and insole preparation ¹	2	6	3	14	6	24
Lasting, bottoming, and making.....	12	13	17	23	19	54
Finishing and packing.....	4	22	9	39	18	42

¹ The departmental times are selected from all plants reporting, both U. S. and France, and therefore the total of any of the columns does not equal the total time of any specific plant.

² The time reported by the French plants in this operation includes cutting out-soles. Most of the included U. S. plants purchase out-soles in a semi-finished state.

⁴ French plants making low-priced shoes used the Goodyear welt and other methods of construction, but since they were unable to allocate man-minutes among the various methods, comparisons between France and the U. S. cannot be made for this category.

cerning the equipment in use and other technical factors. In general, the French plants performed more hand operations in these departments than did those in the United States.

In the finishing and packing department, specifically in the cleaning, polishing, and packing of the shoe, the selected French plants include many operations which are considered unnecessary by their American counterparts. For example, several of the French plants wash and dry the shoes by hand, apply two separate coats of polish by hand, and fold and staple a knocked-down shoe box in which the shoe is packed. In the American plants studied, shoe cleaning is reduced to a minimum by the special protection given shoes during processing, (e. g., encasing the upper portions of light colored shoes in plastic immediately after lasting). Polishing in the United States plants is a rapid machine operation, and shoes are packed in boxes already assembled by an outside supplier.

Finally, it is believed that the United States shoe findings industry gives American shoe plants an advantage over those in France. This specialized industry sells shanks, box toes, counters, cut soles, and other accessory items in large quantities to American shoe factories, while in France, many of these minor components are produced as needed by the individual shoe plants, giving them an additional production burden.

A complete analysis of the differences in productivity levels reported by the plants studied would require exhaustive research into the details of machinery used, shoe design, plant layout, and other facets of the shoe plants in both countries. While this cannot be done here, the observations listed above may partially explain the superior productivity of the American plants.

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Division of Productivity and Technological Developments

Consumer Finances Survey, 1953

CONSUMERS, reflecting a "confident" attitude of their financial positions, are expected to make substantial purchases of automobiles, major household goods, and new and existing houses in 1953, according to preliminary findings of a survey of consumer finances released by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.¹

A considerable increase in the number of consumers indicating plans to purchase major household goods, especially television sets and furniture, was noted in early 1953, compared with 1952. However, intentions to purchase refrigerators were about the same as those noted in 1952. A slight increase was also noted in the number of consumer-buying plans with regard to new and used houses.

"A factor evidently at work in shaping consumer attitude throughout 1952 and early 1953," according to the report, "was the stability of consumer prices." The survey noted that the Consumer's Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose less than 1 percent during 1952, as contrasted

with a 4-percent rise during 1951 and an increase of about 8 percent in 1950. Other contributing factors cited were the more lenient credit terms and higher current levels of income and employment prevalent in early 1953, compared with 1951 and 1952.

With income increases widely distributed and consumer prices relatively stable during 1952, the proportion of consumers who indicated that their financial positions had improved is "somewhat larger than it was in any previous postwar survey." Approximately 48 percent stated they were "making more than a year ago."

Larger real incomes are anticipated in 1953. Most of the consumers (8 in 10 spending units²) expect that prices will remain stable or decrease, in contrast with 1951 and 1952, when one-half to two-thirds anticipated a rise in prices.

¹ Findings are from preliminary data from the Eighth Annual Survey of Consumer Finances conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The findings are based on simplified tabulations of approximately 2,400 interviews taken in January and February 1953 in 66 sampling areas throughout the country, including the 12 largest metropolitan areas.

² A spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pooled their incomes for their major items of expense.

Wage Structure in the Hosiery Industry, November 1952

WAGE REDUCTIONS in the full-fashioned branch of the hosiery industry in early 1952, notably affecting knitters in unionized mills, reflected related problems of product demand, productive capacity, and interregional competition. Their effect was, in general, to lessen wage differences as between the two leading producing areas—the Middle Atlantic States and the Southeast. In the seamless hosiery branch, wages drifted upward slightly during 1952, but wage levels and relationships were not significantly altered.

The wage trends in the hosiery industry were revealed in a comprehensive wage survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in November 1952.¹ Wage comparisons were made with a September 1951 survey, which was confined to the major centers of hosiery production.²

Full-Fashioned Hosiery

A straight-time earnings level of \$1.48 an hour, exclusive of premium payment for overtime and late-shift work, existed in the full-fashioned-hosiery branch in November 1952. This branch was devoted almost entirely to the production of women's nylon hose, and the typical full-fashioned hosiery mill confined its operations to that single product. About a third of the mills studied integrated the operations of knitting, dyeing, and finishing. Another two-fifths were greige-knitting mills, working on their own goods or on a commission basis. Greige knitters neither dye nor finish hosiery. The remaining mills specialized in commercial finishing or performed such combination work as knitting and finishing.

It is estimated that in November 1952 the full-fashioned industry was composed of 420 mills and 60,000 workers. Union contracts were reported in about 30 percent of the mills, which employed approximately the same percentage of the workers in the industry.

Wage Variations. Earnings of individual full-fashioned hosiery workers were rather evenly distributed over a wide range, due primarily to the variations of skill requirements in the industry

and the preponderance of incentive pay. The middle 50 percent of the workers received from \$1.05 to \$1.90 an hour. About a fifth earned less than \$1, and a tenth, over \$2.20. Men had an overall average of \$1.85 an hour, while women averaged \$1.20. The lower earnings of women, who constituted almost three-fifths of the work force, resulted primarily from their employment in the lighter and less skilled jobs.

Except in New England, which was comparatively unimportant in the production of full-fashioned hosiery, regional³ differences in the general level of earnings were slight. About one-third of the industry employment in November 1952 was in the Middle Atlantic States and about half was in the Southeast. Average hourly earnings in these two regions were \$1.51 and \$1.47, respectively. The highest regional wage level (\$1.53) was found in the Border States, where a majority of the mills performed knitting operations only and employed a larger-than-average proportion of skilled knitting-machine operators.

As between the two major regions, no consistent difference appeared in the level of earnings by occupation. Average hourly earnings were higher in the Middle Atlantic States than in the Southeast for 9 of 13 major occupational groups for which data were obtained. However, as to knitters, an occupation of great importance in terms of skill and number of workers, the advantage was with the Southeast.

Differences in regional wage practices were reflected to some degree in the minimum entrance rates and minimum job rates in individual mills. A 75-cent minimum entrance rate for inexperienced workers prevailed in mills employing a majority of the workers in each of the major regions. However, minima ranging from 63 to 75 cents an hour were reported by mills with a third of the workers in the Southeast and a sixth in the Border States; in the other regions, few mills had entrance rates below 75 cents. For experienced workers,

¹ The survey covered mills employing a minimum of 21 workers. A detailed report will be published in a forthcoming bulletin.

² For September 1951 survey data, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1952 (p. 291).

³ For purpose of this study, the regions for which separate data are presented include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of production workers in full-fashioned hosiery mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ and region, November 1952

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²			Mid- dle At- lantic	Border States	South- east	Great Lakes
	Total	Men	Wom- en				
Under 75	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.1
75 and under 80	4.3	1.7	6.2	8.1	2.2	3.4	5.7
80 and under 85	2.4	1.0	3.4	5.7	1.8	3.6	2.6
85 and under 90	3.3	1.5	4.7	6.5	2.6	3.9	3.6
90 and under 95	3.9	2.1	5.3	6.0	3.5	4.3	4.2
95 and under 100	4.8	1.9	7.0	4.5	3.7	4.1	5.8
100 and under 105	5.8	2.7	8.1	7.0	5.5	4.2	6.4
105 and under 110	4.4	1.5	6.6	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.6
110 and under 115	4.5	2.0	6.4	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.3
115 and under 120	4.1	1.5	6.1	5.7	4.3	3.8	3.5
120 and under 125	4.1	1.4	6.1	5.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
125 and under 130	3.9	2.1	5.3	5.9	4.3	4.3	3.5
130 and under 135	3.6	1.5	5.2	5.4	4.1	2.7	3.2
135 and under 140	3.2	1.4	4.7	5.9	3.6	2.7	3.0
140 and under 145	3.1	1.7	4.2	2.9	8.7	2.8	4.1
145 and under 150	2.6	1.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.6	2.2
150 and under 155	2.5	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.1
155 and under 160	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.9
160 and under 165	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
165 and under 170	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.0
170 and under 175	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8
175 and under 180	2.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.6
180 and under 185	2.0	3.5	.9	1.1	2.8	2.1	1.8
185 and under 190	2.2	4.0	.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.5
190 and under 195	1.9	3.7	.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7
195 and under 200	2.0	4.0	.4	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.8
200 and under 205	2.6	5.4	.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.4
205 and under 210	2.0	4.1	.4	1.3	2.8	2.8	1.8
210 and under 215	2.4	5.8	.5	1.2	3.1	2.7	2.1
215 and under 220	2.1	4.6	.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.8
220 and under 225	1.9	4.5	.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
225 and under 230	1.5	3.3	.1	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.6
230 and under 235	1.4	3.2	.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.7
235 and under 240	1.2	2.7	.1	.3	.7	1.3	1.5
240 and under 245	1.1	2.5	.1	.3	.3	1.3	1.5
245 and under 250	0	2.0	(0)	.3	.3	1.0	1.3
250 and under 260	1.6	3.5	1	2	1.1	1.3	2.1
260 and under 270	7	1.6	(0)	.1	.5	1.2	.9
270 and under 280	.4	9	(0)	.1	.5	.7	.4
280 and over	1.0	2.2	(0)	1.2	1.4	1.0	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	54,745	23,629	31,116	1,191	17,245	3,643	28,258
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.48	\$1.65	\$1.20	\$1.27	\$1.51	\$1.53	\$1.47

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

minimum job rates in excess of 75 cents were reported by a significant number of mills in the Great Lakes, New England, and Middle Atlantic regions.

Among the 13 production occupations selected for study and embracing almost three-fourths of the full-fashioned employees, highest average hourly earnings were received by adjusters and fixers (\$2.18) and knitters (\$2.09). In several previous surveys, average earnings of knitters exceeded those for adjusters and fixers; early in 1952, however, piece-rate reductions were granted by a wage tribunal for knitters employed in mills having agreements with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL). Later, reductions of varying amounts were made in some nonunion mills. Since knitters comprised almost a third of the industry work force in November 1952, their

wage decreases, in addition to those for smaller groups of workers, exerted a downward pressure on the level of industry wages. Within the overall group of knitters, earnings varied by type of knitting machine operated, and generally increased with the higher gauges (stitches per 1 1/4") and number of sections (number of stockings knit simultaneously). The highest average (\$2.26) was received by knitters working at 60-gauge machines with 30 sections. The largest group—over a third of the knitters—operated 51-gauge, 30-section machines and averaged \$2.13 an hour.

Past practice has been for an individual knitter to operate a single full-fashioned knitting machine. Technological improvements have made these machines more automatic, and some employers have considered it feasible for a knitter to operate two machines, usually with the aid of a helper. In November 1952, 84 percent of the surveyed establishments which employed knitting-machine operators reported assignments of one knitter to one machine; about 3 percent had knitters operating two machines; and the remainder indicated that both types of assignments were made. On the basis of individual workers, 93 percent of the knitters operated only one machine; another 5 percent handled two machines with the aid of a helper; and about 2 percent were responsible for two machines without regular assistance.

The jobs of adjuster and fixer and of knitter are typically held by men in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, but boarding and preboarding work is assigned to both men and women. Average hourly earnings for men and women combined were \$1.41 for regular boarders and \$1.47 for Dunn method boarders. Women received their highest earnings in these two occupations, averaging \$1.38 and \$1.45 an hour, respectively. For jobs filled exclusively by women, average earnings were lower and ranged from \$1.06 for boxers to \$1.29 for seamers. Toe loopers, who averaged \$1.15 an hour, are gradually being eliminated by improved knitting machinery. In the nationwide survey of the hosiery industry made in September 1946, loopers were found to comprise 5.7 percent of the work force; in the recent survey, they accounted for less than 1 percent.

With over three-quarters of the full-fashioned workers paid piece rates for individually performed work, only a few comparisons were possible between job averages of time- and incentive-rated

workers. In all instances, job averages were higher for incentive workers; in half the comparisons possible for the industry as a whole, such workers had an earnings advantage of more than 15 percent. Time rates were paid to almost all adjusters and fixers, along with significant numbers of menders, examiners, and folders and boxers. Slightly over half the workers covered by a time-rate structure were employed in mills which had a single rate for a job, a seventh in mills with a formal range of job rates, and the remainder in mills which determined rates of pay on an individual-worker basis.

Differences in job averages among three size groups of mills did not reveal any consistent pattern. Thus, knitters (the key classification) in small mills (21-50 workers) averaged \$1.95 an hour; in medium-sized mills (51-250 workers), \$2.04; and in large mills, \$2.17. On the other hand, the level for experienced adjusters and fixers was highest in the smallest-size group of mills. This was true also with respect to the numerically important group of women seamers.

Levels of job earnings tended to vary directly with size of community. An important exception was knitters, for whom the highest level of earnings (\$2.19) was found in communities with 25,000 to 100,000 population. In smaller communities their average was \$2.02 and in communities with 100,000 population or more, it was \$2.13. Most occupational-earnings levels were highest in communities of the latter size.

Supplementary Wage Practices. A scheduled work-week of 40 hours was reported by about three-fourths of the full-fashioned hosiery mills and of 48 hours by almost a sixth of the mills in November 1952. Extra-shift work was comparatively common. About 26 percent of the production workers were employed on late shifts; of these, three-fifths were on the second shift and two-fifths on the third. Shift differentials, paid to about a fourth of the second-shift workers and a half of the third-shift workers, were typically 5 and 10 cents an hour, respectively.

Paid vacations were granted to all but an eighth of the full-fashioned hosiery workers. For mill workers, the predominant vacation-pay plan was 2 percent of annual earnings after 1 year's service and 4 percent after 5 years. Most office workers received at least 1 week's salary

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in selected occupations in full-fashioned hosiery mills, United States and selected regions, November 1952*

Occupation and sex	United States ²	Average hourly earnings in—					
		Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machines (men)	907	\$2.18	\$2.00	\$2.24	\$2.25	\$2.16	\$2.33
Boarders	1,524	1.41	1.18	1.60	1.20	1.31	1.43
Men	326	1.56		1.67		1.36	
Women	1,198	1.18		1.16	1.20	1.10	1.43
Boxers (women)	221	1.06		1.13	.95	1.10	
Double method boarders	783	1.47	1.32	1.33	1.26	1.51	1.40
Men	122	1.55				1.56	
Women	660	1.45				1.50	1.40
Examiners, grey (women)	3,814	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.24	1.22	1.28
Folders (women)	530	1.20		1.31	1.00	1.08	
Folders and boxers (women)	1,467	1.19	1.07	1.36	1.18	1.11	1.46
Knitters (men) ³	15,000	2.09	1.81	2.07	2.07	2.11	2.02
42 gauge, 24 sections	48	1.58			1.64		
45 gauge, 24 sections	614	1.68		1.65	1.50	1.67	1.80
45 gauge, 26 sections	470	1.63		1.91	1.41	1.39	1.57
45 gauge, 30 sections	101	1.77				1.77	
51 gauge, 24 sections	521	1.69		1.74		1.64	1.80
51 gauge, 26 sections	606	2.03		2.09		2.05	2.09
51 gauge, 26 sections	133	2.02		1.96			
51 gauge, 30 sections	5,911	2.13	1.80	2.09	1.95	2.20	2.16
51 gauge, 32 sections	1,522	2.04		2.06	2.25	1.99	2.05
54 gauge, 32 sections	634	2.00			1.97	1.65	2.05
60 gauge, 24 sections	42	2.03					
60 gauge, 26 sections	84	1.91					
60 gauge, 30 sections	3,439	2.26		2.29	2.19	2.27	2.18
60 gauge, 32 sections	1,150	2.23		2.09	2.47	2.26	
66 gauge, 32 sections	107	2.20		2.18		2.19	
Loopers, toe (women)	350	1.15			1.15		
Menders, hand (women)	2,403	1.28	1.11	1.32	1.13	1.26	1.51
Finish	948	1.33		1.31	1.19	1.33	1.51
Grey	1,555	1.26	1.06	1.33	1.11	1.23	1.52
Pairers (women)	2,942	1.22	1.08	1.32	1.17	1.16	1.40
Preboarders	1,424	1.43	1.10	1.65	1.22	1.29	1.37
Men	580	1.59	1.36	1.72	1.36	1.40	
Women	844	1.32		1.54	1.17	1.23	1.36
Seamers (women)	8,937	1.29	1.21	1.36	1.28	1.24	1.41

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ Includes data for knitters on machines not shown separately.

after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years, or approximately equivalent amounts based on percent of earnings.

Paid holidays, typically 5 per year, were received by slightly less than half the full-fashioned production workers, since this benefit was not common in the Southeast region. A majority of workers in the industry were covered by insurance plans, including life, hospitalization, sickness and accident, and surgical. Pension plans were financed entirely by employers for about a fourth of the workers; no jointly financed pension plans were reported. The workers covered included those participating in a tripartite-administered pension plan, to which employers of unionized mills contributed 4 percent of their gross weekly payrolls.

Seamless Hosiery

In the consideration of wages, the seamless branch of the hosiery industry may logically be separated into three broad divisions—men's, women's, and children's seamless-hosiery mills. Changing demands of consumers, however, have discouraged concentration on one product and have necessitated as much flexibility in production as can be accomplished on seamless knitting machines. In November 1952, about two-thirds of the seamless plants surveyed were producing only one type of seamless hose, and the other third made combinations of products. Classified by major product of each mill, the coverage of the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey was as follows: men's seamless hosiery, 243 mills with 34,000 employees; women's seamless hosiery (except anklets), 22 mills with 6,000 employees; and children's seamless hosiery and women's anklets, 117 mills with 20,000 employees. Regarding

scope of operation, over half the mills were integrated; 10 percent were greige knitters; 3 percent were commercial finishers; and 31 percent were combination knitters and finishers but not dyers. Unionization was less extensive in the seamless than in the full-fashioned branch of the industry.

Wage Variations. In mills producing chiefly men's seamless hose, the largest group in the industry, straight-time earnings averaged \$1.02 an hour, as compared with a \$1.20 average in women's seamless-hosiery mills and 94 cents in mills producing children's hosiery and women's anklets. Distributions of individual earnings in the three product divisions reflect the influence of existing legal minimum-wage standards. Hourly earnings averaged 75 to 85 cents for 26 percent of the workers on men's, for 13 percent of those on women's, and for 40 percent on children's seamless hosiery. The proportions earning under \$1 an hour were 54, 30, and 71 percent, respectively.

TABLE 3.—Percentage distribution of production workers in seamless hosiery mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States, selected regions, and types of hosiery, November 1952

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²			Regions ³					Types of hosiery		
	Total	Men	Women	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Men's seamless	Women's seamless except anklets	Children's seamless and women's anklets
Under 75	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
75 and under 80	18.7	7.2	22.6	8.1	10.6	17.3	20.5	7.8	16.8	8.9	24.9
80 and under 85	10.9	7.3	12.0	14.6	10.3	12.8	11.0	5.7	9.6	3.7	15.1
85 and under 90	9.9	6.0	11.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	9.6	12.3	9.8	5.3	11.8
90 and under 95	9.1	6.7	9.9	15.9	9.0	8.5	9.1	7.3	9.4	5.4	9.7
95 and under 100	7.3	5.2	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.2	7.6
100 and under 105	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.7	7.1	6.8	8.2	5.2	6.2
105 and under 110	5.8	4.6	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	5.5	7.6	6.6	6.0	4.4
110 and under 115	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.4	7.0	4.4	4.5	7.1	5.3	6.7	3.5
115 and under 120	4.1	4.6	4.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.8	5.7	4.5	6.6	2.8
120 and under 125	3.2	4.1	2.9	1.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	5.0	3.6	5.5	2.0
125 and under 130	3.3	6.0	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.2	4.8	3.2	6.0	2.5
130 and under 135	2.6	5.3	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.2	2.8	5.6	1.4
135 and under 140	2.1	4.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.2	1.5
140 and under 145	1.7	3.8	.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	4.5	.9
145 and under 150	1.3	2.1	.6	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.9	.7
150 and under 155	1.4	4.0	.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	.9
155 and under 160	.8	2.1	.3	1.0	.9	.6	.7	1.5	.8	1.9	.4
160 and under 165	1.1	3.3	.3	1.9	1.5	.4	1.0	2.1	1.2	2.2	.6
165 and under 170	.9	3.0	.2	.4	1.2	.1	1.0	1.0	.9	3.0	.3
170 and under 175	4.1	1.3	.1	.6	.6	.1	.4	1.2	.5	1.1	.1
175 and under 180	4.4	1.4	.1	.5	.4	(0)	.3	.7	.4	1.1	.2
180 and under 185	3	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	1.0	.4	.9	.1
185 and under 190	.2	.7	.1	.6	.4	.2	.2	.4	.2	.7	.1
190 and under 195	.2	.5	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.1	(0)
195 and under 200	.1	.2	(0)	.2	1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.4	(0)
200 and under 205	.1	.5	(0)	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.5	.1
205 and under 210	.1	.2	(0)	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	(0)
210 and under 215	.1	.2	(0)	.2	.1	.1	.1	(0)	(0)	.4	(0)
215 and over	.2	.6	.1	.7	.9	.1	.1	(0)	.1	1.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	55,496	14,148	41,348	1,155	5,628	3,375	42,326	2,580	31,962	5,356	18,178
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.01	\$1.19	\$0.95	\$1.04	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.02	\$1.20	\$0.94

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ For States included in regions, see footnote 3, p. 730.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 4.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers in selected occupations in seamless hosiery mills, by type of product, United States, November 1952

Occupation and sex	Men's hosiery		Women's hosiery except anklets		Children's hosiery and women's anklets	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machines (4 or more years' experience)—men	2,112	\$1.53	307	\$1.74	860	\$1.41
Boarders, automatic	152	1.13	142	1.27	33	.94
Men	109	1.19	43	1.32	—	—
Women	43	.99	99	1.25	—	—
Boarders, other than automatic	2,517	1.04	172	1.15	1,006	.94
Men	1,430	1.10	87	1.38	724	1.01
Women	1,087	.95	85	.92	782	.88
Boxers (women)	167	.87	—	—	22	.94
Examiners, grey (inspectors, hosiery)—women	1,567	.90	433	1.15	863	.88
Folders (women)	93	.94	48	1.32	38	1.00
Folders and boxers (women)	961	.92	137	1.04	500	.90
Knitters, automatic	2,866	1.02	694	1.24	537	1.02
Men	647	1.07	422	1.31	121	1.17
Women	2,219	1.01	272	1.12	416	.98
Knitters, rib	85	.98	—	—	262	.95
Men	54	.95	—	—	147	.96
Women	31	1.04	—	—	115	.93
Knitters, string	1,530	1.13	—	—	832	—
Men	625	1.19	—	—	76	1.03
Women	905	1.10	—	—	456	.94
Knitters, transfer	1,078	.96	—	—	2,704	.90
Men	49	.96	—	—	56	.95
Women	1,029	.96	—	—	2,648	.90
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience)—women	6,524	1.01	1,080	1.20	3,825	.93
Menders, hand (women)	997	.89	269	1.22	362	.87
Finish	391	.91	71	1.27	156	.89
Grey	696	.87	198	1.21	206	.85
Pairers (women)	1,467	.97	298	1.20	691	.93

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

About three-fourths of the seamless-hosiery workers were concentrated in the Southeast region, where hourly earnings in men's, women's, and children's hosiery mills averaged \$1.02, \$1.19, and \$0.93, respectively. Only the group of mills knitting men's hose had significant employment—about a third of all workers in the division—in the other regions. Earnings levels in the other regions approximated that (\$1.02) in the Southeast and ranged from \$1 an hour in the Border States to \$1.09 in the Great Lakes region.

The 14 occupations selected for study covered slightly over two-thirds of the production workers in each of the three seamless-hosiery divisions. Machine adjusters and fixers, who are traditionally paid time rates and are the most skilled workers in the production force, had average hourly earnings of \$1.53, \$1.74, and \$1.41, respectively, in men's, women's, and children's hosiery mills. Women generally had the highest average earnings in the key knitting jobs: in men's seam-

less-hosiery mills, automatic knitters averaged \$1.01 an hour and string knitters, \$1.10; and in women's hosiery, knitters employed mainly on automatic machines averaged \$1.12. Transfer knitters, whose work includes transferring partially knitted hose from one machine to another by hand and completing the knitting operation, were the predominant group in the children's-hosiery division; they averaged 90 cents an hour. Women toe loopers, numerically the largest group in seamless-hosiery mills, comprised about a fifth of the total work force. Their earnings averaged \$1.01, \$1.20, and 90 cents an hour, respectively, in men's, women's, and children's mills.

Incentive pay was received by almost three-fourths of the seamless-hosiery production workers; in almost all instances where comparisons were possible, job averages of incentive workers were above those of time workers. Rates for the latter group were primarily determined in accordance with a formal rate structure of single job rates in individual mills. Less than a seventh of the time workers were rated on an individual basis.

Mills with over 250 workers included approximately 18 percent of the establishments in both the men's and children's divisions, and 32 percent in the women's division of the seamless branch of the industry. The smallest-size group of mills, employing 21 to 50 workers, accounted for about 27 percent in the men's, 18 percent in the children's, and 32 percent in the women's division. In all three divisions, the level of occupational earnings tended to vary directly according to mill size. When job averages were compared for community-size groups, however, the pattern of wage variation was much less pronounced. The highest job averages for all three seamless-hosiery divisions appeared to prevail in the middle-size group of communities—25,000 to 100,000 population—but only a small proportion of mills were located in such communities. Almost half of the women's and children's hosiery mills and almost two-thirds of the men's hosiery mills were located in communities of under 25,000 population.

A minimum entrance rate of 63 cents an hour for inexperienced workers was an established policy in mills employing a third of the workers in the men's and children's hosiery divisions; most of the remaining mills in these two groups had a

75-cent minimum. Women's seamless-hosiery mills had somewhat higher entrance-rate standards; mills with about a fifth of the workers had a 63-cent minimum, but others with almost two-fifths of the work force had minimum hiring rates exceeding 75 cents an hour. The 75-cent job minimum for experienced workers required by law was effective in mills employing over 90 percent of the workers producing men's and children's hose, but a higher minimum job rate was reported in mills which employed almost 40 percent of the workers in the women's seamless-hosiery division.

Supplementary Wage Practices. A 40-hour work-week was scheduled by most seamless-hosiery mills, but some workers were employed "short time" in November 1952. Only in the women's seamless-hosiery division were as many as a third of the workers in mills with scheduled workweeks of 44 or 48 hours. Late-shift operations accounted for from 16 to 18 percent of the production workers in the three seamless divisions; almost all of these workers were employed on second shifts. Very small proportions of shift workers received premium pay.

The extent of employee coverage under vacation, holiday, and insurance benefits varied among the seamless-hosiery divisions in the same order as the level of wages. The women's division reported the highest coverage of workers, and the children's, the lowest. Vacation benefits were extended to three-fourths of the workers in women's seamless-hosiery mills, two-thirds in men's, and three-fifths in children's. In all divisions, the predominant vacation payment for production workers was 2 percent of annual earnings after 1 year of service and 4 percent after 5 years. Office workers in women's hosiery mills received 2 weeks' pay after 1 year's service, but in the other two divisions, the principal plan provided for 1 week's pay after 1 year's service and 2 weeks' pay after 5 years.

Paid holidays were received by two-fifths of the workers in women's seamless-hosiery mills, by a sixth in men's, and by less than a tenth in children's. The principal standard was 5 holidays in women's-hosiery mills and 6 holidays in the other divisions. Life insurance and hospitalization plans financed in whole or in part by seamless-hosiery employers covered a majority of the production and office workers in all three types of seamless-

hosiery mills. To a lesser extent employers contributed also to sickness and accident, surgical, and medical insurance programs. Few seamless-hosiery workers were covered by employer-financed pension plans.

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Earnings in Machinery Industries, Winter 1952-53

AVERAGE straight-time hourly earnings exceeded \$1.75 for most production jobs studied in 18 of the 29 areas included in a survey of wages and related benefits in the machinery industries, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the winter months of 1952-53. Averages of \$2 or more an hour were recorded in 1 or more job categories in all except 5 of the areas studied. Wage levels were generally highest in Detroit and Milwaukee and lowest in the South. The highest paid workers studied in nearly all areas were tool-and-die makers who generally averaged more than \$2 an hour. Janitors, at or near the bottom of the wage scale, usually earned about 60 to 70 percent as much as tool-and-die makers. Vacations with pay, paid holidays, and various types of insurance plans were among the more common "fringe" benefits applicable to the industry's production workers in these areas.

Comparison of wage data obtained in this survey with similar studies a year earlier indicated that earnings had increased from 5 to 10 percent in most of the areas.¹ Atlanta, Portland (Oreg.), Providence, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle, and Worcester were the only areas in which increases of less than 5 percent were recorded by a majority of the occupations for which comparisons could be made. Increases were greatest in Cincinnati, Denver, Hartford, Indianapolis, and Philadelphia, where they frequently exceeded 10 percent.

Nearly 1,300,000 production workers were employed in the nonelectrical machinery industries

¹ See *Earnings in Machinery Manufacture, Autumn 1951*, Monthly Labor Review, May 1952 (p. 551).

in January 1953. This employment was concentrated, for the most part, in the large labor-market areas; about 530,000 production workers were employed in establishments within scope of the study.²

Men constituted nine-tenths or more of the total machinery production work force in all except 2 of the 29 areas surveyed; in Baltimore and Hartford, women constituted a fifth of the total non-office employment. Women were engaged for the most part in routine types of work and were rarely reported in the higher-skilled occupations.

The majority of the production workers in all areas except Atlanta, Dallas, and Worcester were employed in establishments having labor-management contracts governing wages and working

conditions. In Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle, contractual agreements between labor and management applied to nine-tenths or more of the production workers.

The proportion of production workers paid under incentive systems of wage payment ranged from less than 5 percent in most Southern and all Pacific Coast areas to between 40 and 50 percent in Hartford, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh. Where such incentive systems of pay were found, they

² The study included machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers and other nonelectrical machinery establishments with 21 or more workers. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery-manufacturing plants in 29 cities, October 1952—February 1953*

Occupation and grade	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chattanooga	Chicago	Cincinnati ³	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Indianapolis	Kansas City
Assemblers, class A	\$1.50	\$1.74	\$1.88	\$1.91		\$2.10	\$1.75	\$2.10	\$1.63	\$1.98	\$2.30	\$1.98	\$1.89	\$1.88	
Assemblers, class B	1.29	1.52	1.65	1.71	\$1.80	1.93	1.59	1.92	1.44	1.68	1.96	1.66	1.71	1.83	\$1.68
Assemblers, class C	1.04	1.32	1.51	1.70		1.57	1.36	1.62	1.21	1.41	1.86	1.57	1.43	1.90	1.46
Electricians, maintenance															
Inspectors, class A															
Inspectors, class B	1.34		1.92	2.02	1.76	2.07	1.71	1.99	1.73	1.89	2.28	1.83	2.00	1.97	1.83
Inspectors, class C			1.64	1.82		1.80	1.56	1.92				1.98	1.65		1.81
Janitors, porters, and cleaners															
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	.98	1.17	1.25	1.40	1.15	1.44	1.23	1.53	1.04	1.35	1.68	1.59	1.36	1.36	1.33
Laborers, material handling	.94	1.25	1.41	1.50	1.15	1.54	1.29	1.58	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.59	1.34	1.43	1.40
Machine-tool operators, production, class A—Total ⁴	1.59	1.80	1.92	1.96	1.78	2.14	1.80	2.00	1.75	2.09	2.49	1.98	1.96	2.01	1.84
Automatic-lathe operators, class A						2.06				2.01				2.16	2.02
Drill-press operators, radial, class A						1.73	1.91	1.88	2.10	1.77	2.14				
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A												2.37	1.85	1.78	1.83
Engine-lathe operators, class A	1.65	1.72	1.89	1.93	1.70	2.14	1.79	2.11	1.78	2.06	2.47	1.93	1.90	1.99	
Grinding-machine operators, class A	1.87	1.92	2.01			2.20	1.83	2.13			2.50	2.09	1.92	2.05	
Milling-machine operators, class A	1.73	1.99	1.90	1.66		2.14	1.78	2.13	1.83	2.24	2.46	1.93	1.99	1.95	
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A						1.96						2.18	1.95		
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A															
Machine-tool operators, production, class B—Total ⁴	1.36	1.56	1.60	1.78	1.67	1.98	1.70	1.97	1.45	1.71	1.98	1.74	1.85	1.81	1.62
Automatic-lathe operators, class B						1.64	1.72							1.94	
Drill-press operators, radial, class B						1.63	1.76							1.69	
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B															
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.31	1.51	1.61	1.64	1.65	1.80	1.66	1.94	1.33		1.96	1.60			1.72
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.48	1.60	1.60	1.78		1.90	1.60	2.08	1.53	1.74	1.98	1.74	1.86		1.73
Milling-machine operators, class B						1.61	1.73	1.65	1.90	1.88	2.17	1.51	2.01	1.82	
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	1.48	1.48	1.67	1.91		1.94	1.59	1.92				1.97	1.66		1.71
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B												2.07	2.03		
Machine-tool operators, production, class C—Total ⁴	1.21	1.36	1.39	1.55		1.70	1.44	1.61	1.25	1.43	1.70	1.65	1.62	1.56	
Drill-press operators, radial, class C						1.22	1.47	1.61	1.71	1.49	1.62				
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C															
Engine-lathe operators, class C	1.15	1.47	1.43									1.79	1.57		1.58
Grinding-machine operators, class C						1.42						1.68	1.80	1.37	
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.29	1.42	1.64			1.80	1.38	1.50				1.81	1.70		1.62
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C	1.36	1.56				1.63	1.51	1.66				1.74	1.55		1.77
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C												1.53			1.63
Machine-tool operators, toolroom						1.35						1.72	1.44		
Machinists, production						1.79	1.92	1.67				1.63	1.29	1.73	1.41
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)						1.87	1.83	1.95	1.80			1.98	1.75	1.83	2.00
Tool-and-die makers (other than tool-and-die jobbing shops)						2.04	2.17			2.50	2.13	2.22			
Welders, hand, class A	2.00					1.94	2.09			2.30	2.05	2.24	1.93	2.43	2.06
Welders, hand, class B	1.60	1.86	1.84	2.11	1.88	2.11	1.66	2.08	1.63		2.22	1.99	2.08	1.90	1.80
Welders, hand, class B	1.50					1.71	1.81			1.87	1.53	1.84	1.41		1.76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery-manufacturing plants in 29 cities, October 1952–February 1953—Continued

Occupation and grade	Los Angeles	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland, Oreg.	Providence	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle	Tulsa	Worcester
Assemblers, class A	\$1.96	\$2.23	\$1.88	\$2.05	\$2.06	\$1.95	\$2.07	\$2.02	\$1.66	\$1.89	\$2.02	\$2.06	\$1.60	\$1.84
Assemblers, class B	1.69	2.05	1.81	1.74	1.80	1.82	1.91	1.80	1.53	1.64	1.76	1.85	1.68	1.68
Assemblers, class C	1.47	1.94	1.51	1.61	1.36	1.79	1.78	—	1.44	1.46	1.71	—	1.24	1.40
Electricians, maintenance	2.22	2.13	1.99	2.07	2.10	1.99	2.07	—	1.75	2.06	2.24	—	1.81	1.91
Inspectors, class A	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.99	2.17	1.95	2.18	2.06	1.70	1.96	2.04	2.06	1.81	1.82
Inspectors, class B	1.77	1.92	1.73	1.80	1.75	1.85	2.02	—	1.51	1.66	1.84	—	1.71	1.64
Inspectors, class C	1.56	1.74	—	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.56	—	1.33	1.44	1.71	—	—	—
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.42	1.31	1.41	1.50	1.61	1.16	1.30	1.60	1.56	1.15	1.35
Laborers, material handling	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.62	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.69	1.21	1.39	1.70	1.70	1.20	1.44
Machinists, tool operators, production, class A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A—Total ⁴	2.05	2.12	1.96	2.04	2.04	2.09	2.09	1.99	1.73	1.98	2.06	2.06	1.73	1.85
Automatic lathe operators, class A	2.11	2.15	—	—	—	2.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.98	2.07	1.96	1.86	1.93	1.63	1.87	1.97	2.03	—	1.74
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	1.86	2.13	—	1.79	2.01	1.79	—	1.90	1.52	—	1.92	—	1.51	1.78
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.05	2.09	1.91	1.69	2.03	2.11	2.12	2.03	1.69	1.97	2.08	2.06	1.81	1.90
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.14	2.31	1.97	2.02	2.06	2.15	2.10	—	—	2.02	2.06	2.07	1.72	1.90
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.07	2.05	1.93	2.08	2.03	2.11	2.02	2.03	1.84	2.08	2.04	2.07	1.71	1.82
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	—	2.28	—	2.05	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	—	—	—	—
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.06	2.07	1.94	2.08	2.00	2.09	1.88	2.03	1.69	1.93	2.06	2.04	1.74	1.88
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	1.77	2.00	1.82	1.84	1.70	1.94	1.83	1.79	1.57	1.75	1.83	1.88	1.51	1.71
B—Total ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic-lathe operators, class B	1.77	2.00	1.82	1.84	1.70	1.94	1.83	1.79	1.57	1.75	1.83	1.88	1.51	1.71
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	1.76	1.93	1.88	1.90	1.70	1.80	1.81	—	1.49	1.70	1.83	—	1.57	1.66
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	1.73	2.00	1.80	1.79	1.64	1.74	1.78	—	1.55	1.67	1.78	1.86	1.56	1.65
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.79	1.98	1.77	1.68	1.69	1.83	1.85	—	1.53	1.83	—	—	1.62	—
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.80	2.18	—	1.91	1.69	2.01	1.95	—	1.62	1.80	1.85	—	1.60	1.79
Milling-machine operators, class B	1.79	2.03	1.87	1.80	1.76	2.08	1.86	—	1.67	—	—	—	1.47	1.70
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	—	2.14	—	2.11	1.75	—	—	—	1.39	—	—	—	—	—
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	1.78	2.00	1.90	1.81	1.74	2.00	1.81	—	1.64	1.74	1.84	—	1.53	1.69
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	1.57	1.80	1.52	1.81	1.38	1.65	1.76	—	1.36	1.72	1.71	—	1.31	1.53
C—Total ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drill-press operators, radial, class C	1.65	1.84	1.49	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	1.48	1.77	1.53	1.53	1.39	—	—	—	1.38	1.59	—	—	—	1.47
Engine-lathe operators, class C	1.65	1.67	1.59	—	1.43	1.61	—	—	1.37	1.64	—	—	—	—
Grinding-machine operators, class C	1.57	—	—	—	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milling-machine operators, class C	1.59	1.96	—	—	1.49	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.62
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C	—	1.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	1.66	1.74	1.54	1.63	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.41	1.58
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2.19	2.05	1.94	2.08	1.98	2.00	—	2.03	1.58	1.91	2.18	—	1.86	1.88
Machinists, production	2.16	—	—	1.96	—	1.95	1.96	2.03	1.59	—	2.05	2.11	1.78	—
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	2.37	2.29	—	2.22	2.28	2.44	2.10	—	1.90	2.33	—	—	—	—
Tool-and-die makers (other than tool-and-die jobbing shops)	2.31	2.18	2.13	2.21	2.27	2.20	2.19	2.18	1.96	—	2.44	2.37	2.09	1.97
Welders, hand, class A	2.05	2.12	1.88	2.22	1.95	2.15	1.99	2.03	1.69	2.06	2.06	—	1.82	1.73
Welders, hand, class B	1.83	1.86	1.73	1.80	—	—	1.77	—	1.59	—	—	—	1.67	1.75

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Where entries do not appear, data were insufficient to warrant publication of an average.

² Data for one large machine-tool establishment were excluded.

³ Data for machine-tool establishments were excluded.

⁴ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

applied for the most part to jobs involving relatively routine or repetitive work—such as certain categories of machine-tool operators and assemblers.

Average size of establishment, as measured by employment, varied among the areas studied. More than half the workers in Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, New York City, Portland (Oreg.), and Tulsa were employed in firms with fewer than 250 workers; concentrations of establishments employing over 250 workers were heaviest in Hartford, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh. Major products of establishments within the scope

of the survey ranged from comparatively simple implements to highly complex machines composed of a large number of precision-made parts or assemblies. Occupational staffing patterns necessarily varied somewhat among the individual establishments and areas because of the above factors.

The Bureau's study of occupational earnings, however, was confined to job categories commonly found in most plants. Assemblers, inspectors, material-handling laborers, machinists, tool-and-die makers, welders, and operators of various machine tools were among the important occu-

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machine-tool establishments in 3 cities, November 1952

Occupation and grade	Cleveland	Hartford	Worchester
Assemblers, class A	\$2.23	\$2.09	\$1.90
Assemblers, class B	2.16	1.82	1.72
Inspectors, class A	1.94	1.86	1.81
Inspectors, class B	(?)	1.66	1.62
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.58	1.28	1.37
Laborers, material handling	1.60	(?)	1.47
Machine-tool operators, production, class A	2.14	2.06	1.94
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.06	1.98	1.76
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.09	2.06	1.85
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.17	2.08	1.95
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.14	2.03	2.02
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.22	2.05	1.95
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	2.08	1.83	1.63
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	1.82	1.78	(?)
Engine-lathe operators, class B	(?)	1.59	1.54
Grinding-machine operators, class B	(?)	1.89	1.74
Milling-machine operators, class B	1.99	1.81	1.65
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	1.95	(?)	1.64
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	1.60	1.38	1.54

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

³ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

pational groups studied. Occupational averages in this study are also limited to men, since women constitute such a small proportion of the work force in the industry.³

Occupational Earnings

Occupational averages in Detroit were highest for half of the jobs studied, and Milwaukee accounted for most of the other top averages. Detroit's position is further emphasized by the fact that only one job average ranked as low as fourth. In Chicago, which accounted for a seventh of the total machinery industry workers in the cities surveyed, occupational averages were

generally only slightly lower than Detroit and Milwaukee. Other areas with definitely higher-than-average pay levels were Cleveland, Los Angeles, Newark-New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Tool-and-die makers engaged in producing and maintaining tools, dies, jigs, and fixtures for use in establishments in which they were employed averaged \$2.44 in the San Francisco Bay area, \$2.43 in Detroit, \$2.37 in Seattle, \$2.31 in Los Angeles, and \$2.30 in Chicago; earnings of these workers ranged from \$2.05 to \$2.25 an hour in most other areas. Tool-and-die makers employed in jobbing shops tended to have somewhat higher earnings; the high hourly average of \$2.72 was in Detroit. Average earnings of production machinists, welders, and workers engaged in the more skilled assembly and machine-tool work also exceeded \$2 in many areas (table 1).

Measured on a percentage basis, wage differences between skilled and unskilled jobs were generally greatest in the South and least in the areas of the Pacific Coast and the highly industrialized cities of the Midwest and East. In Atlanta, Dallas, and Tulsa, tool-and-die makers (employed in production shops) earned, on the average, 80 percent more than janitors; in Detroit, Milwaukee, and Portland, the wage differential for these occupations was 45 percent or less. These inter-area variations were due in most part to differences in

³ More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request; occupational earnings for women workers are shown in the reports for 10 of the major machinery centers.

TABLE 3.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machine-tool accessory establishments in 5 cities, November 1952-January 1953

Occupation and grade	Chicago		Cleveland		Detroit		Hartford		Los Angeles	
	Production shops	Jobbing shops								
Inspectors, class A	(?)	\$2.26	\$1.92	\$2.15	\$2.23	(?)	(?)	\$1.88	(?)	\$2.38
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	\$1.41	1.29	1.41	1.42	1.63	\$1.69	\$1.23	1.18	\$1.51	1.31
Machine-tool operators, production, class A	2.24	2.30	2.05	2.06	2.31	2.67	2.04	1.95	2.08	2.19
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.15	2.26	1.97	2.01	2.25	2.61	1.91	1.85	2.04	2.17
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.31	2.36	2.03	2.18	2.31	2.73	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.19
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.21	2.25	2.16	1.97	2.33	2.60	1.94	(?)	2.18	2.28
Machine-tool operators, production, class B	1.88	1.89	1.94	1.76	1.98	(?)	1.84	1.60	1.70	1.73
Engine-lathe operators, class B	1.95	(?)	2.12	1.78	2.00	(?)	1.86	(?)	1.81	1.81
Grinding-machine operators, class B	1.88	1.93	1.93	1.80	1.98	(?)	1.88	1.78	(?)	1.86
Milling-machine operators, class B	1.95	1.91	1.93	1.76	1.98	(?)	1.84	(?)	(?)	(?)
Machine-tool operators, production, class C	1.60	1.66	1.61	1.51	1.74	(?)	1.56	1.38	1.55	(?)
Tool-and-die makers	(?)	2.50	2.25	2.22	2.37	2.72	1.99	1.95	(?)	2.37

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

³ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

TABLE 4.—Percent of production (plant) workers employed in machinery manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,¹ in 29 cities, October 1952—February 1953

City	Paid vacations ²							Paid holidays ³					Insurance and pension plans ⁴			
	After 1 year of service			After 5 years of service				Total	Less than 6 days	6 days	7 days	More than 7 days	Life insurance	Sick-ness and accident	Hospitalization	Retirement pension
	Total with provisions	Time payment	Percent-age payment ⁵	Total with provisions	Time payment	Percent-age payment ⁵	1 wk.	2 wks.								
Atlanta	98	63	29	98	41	27	29	65	21	44	94	44	82	62	63	38
Baltimore	99	96	—	99	21	78	—	94	4	31	23	40	68	68	85	61
Boston	96	76	11	96	5	88	1	98	—	90	5	2	75	75	67	52
Buffalo	100	67	8	100	3	65	25	97	—	82	92	1	95	44	94	49
Chattanooga	100	80	—	100	2	78	20	92	10	82	92	1	78	69	81	21
Chicago	100	88	7	100	1	91	3	97	1	95	—	1	90	79	71	38
Cincinnati	100	83	3	8	100	—	77	8	99	7	92	—	95	93	71	38
Cleveland	100	79	8	6	100	1	84	6	97	2	95	—	76	41	48	24
Dallas	100	92	8	—	100	16	70	—	89	56	33	—	81	63	65	26
Denver	100	98	2	—	100	5	95	—	81	—	81	—	86	83	88	64
Detroit	99	50	18	29	99	3	61	29	67	1	66	—	97	86	93	54
Hartford	100	83	10	6	100	3	87	6	99	2	22	75	94	67	82	60
Houston	98	71	11	15	98	—	83	15	92	12	35	45	93	90	93	58
Indianapolis	97	96	—	1	100	—	91	1	88	4	84	—	84	17	70	20
Kansas City	100	81	19	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	71	29	90	91	60	9
Los Angeles	100	87	12	1	100	3	91	1	94	7	79	8	84	17	70	20
Milwaukee	100	91	1	8	100	1	85	8	97	—	97	—	97	86	92	75
Minneapolis-St. Paul	100	49	17	32	100	4	64	32	100	1	99	—	78	75	87	21
Newark-Jersey City	100	91	—	7	100	4	88	7	100	—	36	56	8	90	85	61
New York	99	79	6	1	99	12	84	1	100	—	17	18	65	72	58	37
Philadelphia	99	83	1	13	99	1	80	13	99	—	26	72	1	94	88	56
Pittsburgh	100	61	—	37	100	3	59	37	99	—	78	21	95	77	95	81
Portland (Oreg.)	100	31	—	69	100	—	31	69	100	—	23	77	81	44	75	20
Providence	100	39	—	50	100	8	32	50	98	4	18	7	69	87	23	54
St. Louis	100	97	—	3	100	2	95	3	100	—	45	55	95	92	97	6
San Francisco-Oakland	100	14	8	76	100	—	24	76	100	—	100	—	95	10	98	27
Seattle	100	96	—	4	100	—	96	4	96	—	96	—	96	96	96	15
Tulsa	97	69	24	3	100	—	97	3	77	42	35	—	66	38	73	6
Worcester	100	94	—	6	100	3	91	6	100	1	93	6	95	70	78	74

¹ Based on predominant provisions in reporting establishments. Percentages rounded to nearest whole number.

² Paid vacation benefits are tabulated according to the two most common methods employed in determining payments: (a) regular pay for a specified period of time (1 or 2 weeks), and (b) percent of annual earnings. Assuming a full year's employment, benefits computed on the basis of 2 and 4 percent of annual earnings are roughly equivalent to regular pay of 1 and 2 weeks, respectively. "Total" columns include data for provisions in addition to those shown separately, if any.

³ Paid holiday provisions are limited to full days.

⁴ Insurance and pension plans tabulated are confined to those for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and, in addition, exclude plans required by law.

⁵ Predominantly 2 percent in each area except Portland and San Francisco-Oakland where prevailing practices were 2½ percent.

⁶ Predominantly 4 percent in each area except Houston where prevailing practices were 3 percent.

rates of pay for unskilled workers. For example, tool-and-die makers in Atlanta averaged more than four-fifths as much as comparable workers in Detroit; the Atlanta average for janitors, on the other hand, was less than three-fifths the average recorded in Detroit.

Industry Branches

Products manufactured varied among establishments in each of the areas studied, with only a small number of areas having any appreciable concentration of establishments manufacturing closely related items. A majority of the workers in Denver, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Tulsa were employed in the manufac-

ture of various types of agricultural machinery and equipment. In nearly all other areas, most of the workers were employed in plants whose major products are broadly classified as special industry or general industrial machinery.

Cleveland, Hartford, and Worcester are among the more important areas manufacturing machine tools.⁴ Occupational averages in this industry branch were highest in Cleveland in all job categories for which comparisons could be made (table 2). In each of these three areas, they were generally somewhat higher than those reported for the overall machinery group.

Occupational averages in the machine-tool accessory branch were generally highest in Detroit, and lowest in Hartford (table 3). Establishments engaged in the manufacture of machine-tool accessories are separated into two broad categories according to production methods: (1) production

⁴ Data obtained in other machine-tool centers were insufficient to justify separate presentation of job averages for this product group.

shops—those in which more or less standardized products are normally produced in large quantities, and (2) jobbing shops—those primarily engaged in producing nonstandard items to meet special orders. The relationship in wage levels between these types of establishments did not follow any definite pattern. Average earnings in Detroit were higher in jobbing shops for all job categories permitting comparison, whereas the occupational averages in Hartford were highest in production shops. For most occupations in Detroit and Los Angeles jobbing shops, in Hartford production shops, and in both types of shops in Chicago, averages were higher than those for the machinery industry as a whole.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek for production workers in the machinery industries was typical in most of the surveyed areas. Longer work schedules were in force for a majority of the men workers in a fourth of the areas. Extra-shift operations were reported in each city. Only five cities employed fewer than 10 percent of their total work force on extra shifts; between a fourth and a third of the workers in Baltimore, Denver, Houston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Portland (Oreg.) were working on late shifts. Nearly all workers employed on extra shifts received differential payments, usually expressed as a cents-per-hour addition to day rates. Differentials of 5 or 10 cents an hour were most commonly reported for second-shift work. Comparatively few workers were employed on a third shift.

Vacations with pay, paid holidays, and various forms of insurance benefits were virtually universal in all areas (table 4). Vacation benefits, for a majority of the workers in all areas except Portland (Oreg.) and San Francisco—Oakland were based on the individual worker's regular earnings for a specified length of time. Plans of this type almost always provided a week's regular pay after a year of service, with increased benefits after longer service periods. Most frequently, regular pay for a 2-week period was granted after 5 years of service; although in many instances 2 weeks' pay was granted after 2 or 3 years' service. Provisions for vacation payments of 3 weeks after

15 years of service applied to a majority of the workers in eight of the areas.

In several areas, the vacation pay for significant numbers of workers was based upon an employee's annual earnings. Such arrangements covered a majority of the production workers in Portland and San Francisco—Oakland and 20 to 50 percent of the workers in Atlanta, Chattanooga, Detroit, Minneapolis—St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and Providence. Benefits under these plans nearly always amounted to 2 percent of annual earnings after a year of service and 4 percent after 5 years. Assuming a full-year's employment, these benefits were roughly comparable with length-of-time payments of 1 and 2 weeks, respectively.

Six or more paid holidays a year were provided a majority of the workers in all areas except Dallas where workers customarily received five paid holidays annually. Prevailing holiday practices in Hartford, Newark—Jersey City, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, San Francisco—Oakland, and Seattle provided 7 days; most workers in New York and Providence received at least 8 days a year.

Insurance or pension benefits of one or more types (other than those required by law),⁵ for which at least a part of the cost was paid by the employer, were widespread in each of the areas studied. Among these, life insurance benefits were more common and applied to the great majority of the production workers in all areas. Hospitalization benefits, only slightly less prevalent, applied to most of the workers in all areas except one. Monetary payments in the event of accident or sickness were also provided for large proportions of workers in most areas, affecting more than half in 21 of the 29 cities. The only areas surveyed with fewer than a fourth of the workers covered by such benefits (Los Angeles, Providence, and San Francisco—Oakland) were in States having compulsory temporary-disability laws, financed by employee contribution.⁶

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⁵ Such as Social Security and workman's compensation.

⁶ In addition to California and Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey also have compulsory accident and sickness laws. Provisions for employer contributions are included in the laws of New York and New Jersey. Such legally required contributions have not been included in the Bureau's tabulations.

Wage Chronology No. 35: Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., 1945-52

THE Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., is part of a nationwide network of interstate bus systems operated by the Greyhound Corporation. The parent company, which was organized in 1926 with the acquisition of several bus lines operating between Chicago and New York, services more than 96,000 route miles and employs more than 22,400 workers. In 1952, the system consisted of 19 lines either solely owned and operated by the parent corporation or held jointly with other public carriers. Nine lines are wholly owned and operated by the Greyhound Corporation. The others are jointly controlled subsidiaries.

The large number of lines and the variations in the provisions in union contracts of the Greyhound Corporation preclude presentation of the wage and related practices of the entire system in a single chronology. Instead, three chronologies, presenting information believed to be representative of practices over the country, are to be published. The lines to be covered are: Pacific Greyhound, Pennsylvania Greyhound, and Southwestern Greyhound. All are jointly controlled subsidiaries of the corporation. This chronology deals with the general wage changes and related practices of Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc.

Pennsylvania Lines is owned by the Greyhound Corporation and a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It operates over 6,100 route miles in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Michigan, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey, and Delaware. The company employed approximately 2,560 workers in 1952.

The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (SERMCE-AFL) was first recognized as the sole bargaining agent for the drivers, maintenance and terminal employees of the Pennsylvania Lines in the spring of 1939. A single contract affecting these three groups of employees has been negotiated periodically since 1939; the first was effective June 12, 1939, and the most recent agreement was

effective November 1, 1950. The latter agreement covers a 3-year period, with provisions for specified annual increases during its life, in addition to a cost-of-living escalator clause which provides for a quarterly wage review.

Wage and related provisions for each group of employees are dealt with separately in the agreement. Stewards, maintenance, and terminal employees are paid at an hourly rate. The earnings of drivers are determined on the basis of mileage, hourly, and trip rates. Various types of minimum rates are established in an effort to insure fairly uniform compensation for drivers, despite the unforeseen problems arising on over-the-road travel. Trip rates and mileage rates are used to compensate the drivers for working time; hourly rates are used primarily for certain non-working periods.

Hours of service, as well as safety and qualifications for all over-the-road drivers, are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A maximum of 70 hours of duty-time in a workweek of 192 consecutive hours for bus operators has been established.¹ Ten hours in a 24-hour period are the maximum daily hours for operating or driving (12 hours in the event of adverse weather or road conditions on a run normally made in 10 hours).² The ICC regulation does, however, permit a driver to be on duty up to 16 hours in a 24-hour period providing he has been given 8 hours' rest during or immediately following his 10-hour driving or operating time.

This chronology traces the changes in wages and related practices for drivers, stewards and maintenance and terminal employees, as provided in the agreements between SERMCE and the company from 1945 to October 31, 1953, the expiration date

¹ Duty-time starts when the driver begins or is required to be ready for work and ends when he is relieved of all responsibility for performing work. To insure an even distribution of the scheduled 70 hours over the 8-consecutive-day workweek, the Interstate Commerce Commission has by administrative regulation defined the workweek as starting on each on-duty day and ending on the eighth consecutive day thereafter. For example, the workweek for a driver reporting on Monday at the regular starting time is the total of on-duty hours until the next Tuesday at the corresponding hour. The next workday, Tuesday, until the following Wednesday also comprises a workweek. Thus, each day of work starts a new workweek. The final result of this method of computing working time is that after a period of steady employment each workday marks the beginning and end of a workweek.

² Driving and operating time includes all time spent on a moving vehicle and any interval of less than 10 minutes when a driver is on duty but is not on a moving vehicle.

of the current agreement. Some supplementary benefits, such as pensions and the health and welfare plan, are also included in this study although they are not a part of the agreements. Since the

chronology begins with the November 1, 1945, agreement, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

A—General Wage Changes¹

Effective date	Provision		
	Operators	Maintenance	Terminal
Nov. 1, 1945 (in accordance with Fast Finding Panel recommendation of Feb. 21, 1946).	Increases averaging approximately 14 percent. Mileage rate increases for Class A: East, 12 percent; West, 13.4 percent. For class B, C, D, E: East, 6 mills; West, 6.5 mills. Hourly rate increases: 10 cents, averaging 12.5 percent.		
Mar. 16, 1946 (by agreement of Feb. 21, 1946).		13 cents an hour increase at time of reduction of workweek from 48 to 40 hours.	
Nov. 1, 1946 (by agreement of same date).		Increases from 5 to 8 cents an hour.	Increases from 4 to 8 cents an hour.
Oct. 16, 1947 (by supplemental agreement of same date).	Increases averaging approximately 5 percent. Mileage rate increases (East and West) for: Class A, 2.5 mills; class B, 2 mills; class C, 1.5 mills; class D, 1.2 mills; class E, 1 mill. Hourly rate increases: 2.5 to 10 cents.		
May 1, 1948 (by supplemental agreement of Oct. 16, 1947).	Increases averaging approximately 6 percent. Mileage rate increases for all classes: East, 1.5 mills; West, 1.5 mills (except class A, 2 mills). Hourly rate increases: 5 cents.	8 cents an hour increase.	8 cents an hour increase.
Nov. 1, 1948 (by agreement of same date).		2 cents an hour increase.	2 cents an hour increase.
May 1, 1949 (by agreement of Nov. 1, 1948).	Increases averaging 7.1 percent. Mileage rate increases for all classes: East and West, 3.5 mills. Hourly rate increases: 5 cents.	10 cents an hour increase.	10 cents an hour increase.
Nov. 1, 1949 (by agreement of same date).		2 cents an hour increase.	2 cents an hour increase.
Nov. 1, 1950 (by agreement of same date). ²	Increases averaging 1.8 percent. Mileage rate increases for all classes: East and West, 1 mill. Increases averaging approximately 11 percent, including a cost-of-living increase. Mileage rate increases for all classes: East and West, 2.5 mills. Hourly rate increases: 4 to 4.5 cents.	2 cents an hour increase.	2 cents an hour increase.
Feb. 1, 1951.	Cost-of-living increase of— ³ 1.5 mills a mile.	3 cents an hour.	3 cents an hour.
May 1, 1951.	Cost-of-living increase of— ³ 2.5 mills a mile.	5 cents an hour.	5 cents an hour.
Aug. 1, 1951.	Cost-of-living increase of— ³ 0.5 mill a mile.	1 cent an hour.	1 cent an hour.
Nov. 1, 1951.	Cost-of-living review— ³ No change.	No change.	No change.
Nov. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Nov. 1, 1950).	Increases averaging approximately 5 percent, including cost-of-living increases. Mileage rate increases for all classes: East and West, 1.5 mills. Hourly rate increases: 3 cents.	3 cents an hour.	3 cents an hour.
Feb. 1, 1952.	Cost-of-living increase of— ³ 1.5 mills a mile.	3 cents an hour.	3 cents an hour.
May 1, 1952.	Cost-of-living decrease of— ³ 0.5 mill a mile.	1 cent an hour.	1 cent an hour.
Aug. 1, 1952.	Cost-of-living increase of— ³ 1.0 mill a mile.	2 cents an hour.	2 cents an hour.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision		
	Operators	Maintenance	Terminal
Nov. 1, 1952	Cost-of-living review— ² No change.	No change.....	No change.....
Nov. 1, 1952 (by agreement of Nov. 1, 1950).	Increases averaging approximately 2 percent (annual improvement factor). Mileage rate increases for all classes: East and West, 1.5 mills. Hourly rate increases: 3 cents.	3 cents an hour.....	3 cents an hour.....

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, length-of-service increases, etc.) and adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in certain minimum guarantees) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in length-of-service earnings affecting mileage and trip rates, nonuniform changes in rates and other factors, the sum of the general changes will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the period of the chronology.

² Mileage rates for operators were based on the area of operation and length of service. Thus different rates were paid for lines operating to the east and west of Pittsburgh. Within these geographic categories, operators' rates were also determined by length-of-service classes as follows: Class A, 36 months' service and over; class B, 18 and less than 36 months of service; class C, 12 and less than 18 months of service; class D, 6 and less than 12 months of service; and class E, less than 6 months' service. Hourly rates were also determined by length of service but did not differ by geographic area of operation.

³ The agreement included an escalator clause based on BLS Consumers' Price Index, providing quarterly adjustments for hourly and mileage-rate employees with the stipulation that there be no decrease below base rates in effect on Sept. 15, 1950. The cost-of-living adjustment provision, as written into the agreement, closely follows the General Motors system (reported in Wage Chronology No. 9, Monthly Labor Review, September 1949) but differs in four material respects. The Greyhound agreement provided for (1) adjustments based on the September 1950 CPI (old series) and quarterly thereafter, (2) automatic increases for each 1.2-point change in the index, (3) increases stated in mills for drivers and in cents for other employees, to be added only to the individual hourly earnings instead of the base rate of each classification, and (4) a higher index base level:

Cost-of-living allowance		
Consumers' price index	Drivers	Other employees
173.9 to 175.0.....	None	None
175.1 to 176.3.....	1/4 mill a mile	1 cent an hour
176.4 to 177.6.....	1 mill a mile	2 cents an hour
177.7 to 178.9.....	1 1/4 mills a mile	3 cents an hour
and so forth, with a 1-cent or 1/4-mill adjustment for each 1.2-point change in the index.		

B—Related Wage Practices¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Time and one-half paid for (1) work outside of tour of duty when assigned while on duty; (2) departure time assigned ahead of or behind regular schedule. Operators, extra: No provision. Maintenance and terminal employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day.	
Nov. 1, 1946.....	Changed to: Operators, regular: Time and one-half paid for (1) all work outside of tour of duty; (2) departure time assigned behind regular schedule.	2-hour minimum at overtime rates guaranteed in absence of 1 hour's notice that overtime was to be worked immediately following the regular tour of duty.

Premium Pay for Weekend Work

Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Applicable minimum relief rate or one and one-half times the mileage, trip or hourly rate, whichever was greater, paid for work on relief days. ² Operators, extra: No provision. Maintenance and terminal employees: Time and one-half for work on sixth and seventh consecutive days of the workweek.	
Nov. 1, 1949.....	Added: Stewards: Time and one-half for work on day off.	Days lost because of illness, jury duty, death in immediate family, or for other reasons accepted by company considered days worked.

¹ See footnotes on p. 749.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Holidays</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	All employees: No provision.	
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: 6 calendar days' vacation at \$10 a day for 1 but less than 5 years' service; 12 days at \$10 a day for 5 or more years. Maintenance employees: 5 calendar days' vacation with pay at regular rate for 1 but less than 5 years' service; 10 days for 5 or more years. Terminal employees: 10 calendar days' vacation with pay at regular rate for 1 or more years' service. Increased to: Operators, regular and extra: \$12 a day.	
Nov. 1, 1946.....	Increased to: Operators, regular and extra: \$12.50 a day for 5 or more years' service.	
Oct. 16, 1947.....	Increased to: Operators, regular and extra: \$12.50 a day after 1 year; \$13 a day after 5 years' service.	
Nov. 1, 1948.....	Increased to: Stewards: Vacation provision of operators made applicable.	
Nov. 1, 1949.....	Added: Operators, regular and extra: 18 calendar days' vacation at \$13 a day for 15 or more years' service. Maintenance employees: 15 calendar days for 15 or more years' service. Terminal employees: 10 calendar days for 1 but less than 15 years' service; 15 calendar days for 15 or more years.	Pay based on regularly scheduled hours of work at hourly rate.
Nov. 1, 1950.....		
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Terminal employees: 1 week's sick leave with pay after 6 months' service.	
Nov. 1, 1946.....	Added: Operators, regular and extra: 6 days' sick leave at \$12 a day after 1 year's service.	Payment made for regularly assigned workdays missed after the first 3 days of illness.
Oct. 16, 1947.....	Maintenance employees: 40 hours' sick leave at straight-time rate after 1 year's service. Changed to: Operators, regular and extra: 6 days' sick leave at \$12 a day after 1 year's service; 1 additional day provided for each year up to 5; 12 days' sick leave at \$12.50 a day after 5 or more years' service.	No payments made for days operator received Workmen's Compensation. Provision not applicable when sickness or injury resulted from intoxication, drug addiction, etc.
Nov. 1, 1948.....	Changed to: Maintenance and terminal employees: 40 hours' sick leave at straight-time rate provided after 1 year's service; 8 additional hours provided for each year up to 5; 80 hours after 5 or more years' service. Added: Stewards: Sick leave provision for operators made applicable.	
Nov. 1, 1949.....		Payment based on hourly rate.

See footnotes on p. 749.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Reporting Time Pay (Suspension of Service)</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: Complete tour paid for if service was suspended en route. 1 day's wage paid operators reporting for work when service was suspended before leaving terminal. Maintenance and terminal employees: No provision.	During period of suspension, all operators received room rent and meal allowance until called home.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Time and one-half or minimum of \$5 when called back to work. Maintenance and terminal employees: Time and one-half paid employees for emergency work when called in while off duty. Four hours' minimum guaranteed.	
Nov. 1, 1946.....	Changed to: Operators, regular: Minimum of \$5.25 when assigned after tour of duty was completed.	
<i>Standby (Protecting Time) Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Minimum relief-day pay (see table C) or one and one-half times the hourly, mileage or trip rate paid for all time spent waiting for assignments. Operators, extra: Minimum protecting rate (see table C) or regular hourly, mileage or trip rate paid for time spent waiting for assignments. Maintenance and terminal employees: No provision.	Time spent waiting not to exceed 6 hours.
<i>Deadheading Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: Full mileage rates paid for deadheading; one-half mileage rate paid for deadheading on cushions under instruction of company. ²	
<i>Leased Equipment</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, extra: First operator on board ⁴ received hourly rate up to the time equipment with driver leased by the company left the terminal and (1) pay for miles operated by such equipment on the particular assignment or (2) the minimum daily allowance for extra men, whichever was greater.	
<i>Run-Around Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, extra: Paid amount equal to that earned by operator assigned to run when not assigned work in turn.	Amount of run-around ⁵ pay was in addition to that received from any other assignment when operator was placed at the foot of the extra board. Extra operator not placed at bottom of extra board received either pay for work missed or for work performed as a result of holding place on the board, whichever was greater, plus the minimum assignment allowance.

See footnotes on p. 749.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Away-From-Home Allowance</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Operators used for extra work on relief days and temporarily held at an away-from-home point for additional work paid time and one-half the hourly rate after the first 2 hours and until given an assignment or sent home.	If it was necessary to obtain rest, under ICC regulations, at an away-from-home point the hourly pay did not begin until 2 hours after the employee again became eligible for work.
Nov. 1, 1946.....	Added: Operators, extra: Paid 75-cent allowance when held for 28 hours without work at away-from-home terminal and 75 cents for each 8-hour interval thereafter until given an assignment.	
Nov. 1, 1948.....	Changed to: Operators, extra: At an away-from-home point not assigned within 24 hours, deadheaded home at regular deadhead rate or paid \$5.25 for each 24-hour period after the first period away from home.	If not held for a full 24 hours after the first 24 hours away from home, extra operators received \$1.75 for each 8-hour period or fraction of that period while not working.
<i>Missed Runs</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Regular rates paid when assigned runs were missed because of delays on previous run.	Applicable when delay prevented operator from securing required rest. Company retained right to deadhead operator on cushions without additional pay to place where regular run could be picked up.
<i>Delayed Run Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: Regular hourly rate paid after first half hour for late arrival at a division point, caused by accident, mechanical road failure or company orders.	Applicable only to operators involved in accidents, road failures, etc.
<i>Detour Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: Mileage rates paid when distance of tour of duty was increased by a detour of more than 1 mile for 5 consecutive days.	Payment made from the first day additional mileage was required.
<i>Subsistence Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: 4 percent of monthly earnings paid as monthly meal allowance. Operators, regular: 75 cents a night for room when held away from home. Operators, extra: \$1 a night for room at away-from-home terminal. Maintenance employees: Reasonable expenses for meals and lodging paid employees sent out on road failure work.	
Oct. 16, 1947.....	Increased to: Operators, regular: \$1 a night for room.	Applicable when company facilities were not available.

See footnotes on p. 749.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Special Allowances</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular and extra: 25 cents each way paid for driving bus between terminal and garage; 25 cents a day paid for making required reports.	50 cents in Chicago. No additional compensation paid extra operators receiving protecting hourly rate of pay.
<i>Commission Payment</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Terminal employees, ticket agents: 35 percent of gross sale of travelers' insurance allowed.	
<i>Instruction Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	Operators, regular: Paid \$1 a day a student, in addition to regular rate, for instruction work. ²	
<i>Transportation Privileges</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	All employees: Annual passes good in region of employment supplied employees with 3 but less than 5 years' service. Passes good on all lines governed by the agreement supplied after 5 or more years' service.	Employees could obtain transportation over lines of other Greyhound Companies at half price.
<i>Court-Duty Pay</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945.....	All employees: Regular compensation plus expenses paid for attending court, inquests, etc., as a result of company accident or instruction which caused employee to lose work.	Operators, extra: Paid amount they would have earned or minimum daily guaranty, whichever was greater. Witness fees to be returned to company.
<i>Accident, Sickness and Death Benefits</i>		
Nov. 1, 1945 (established in 1931).	Contributory plan available to employees after 3 months' service, providing— <i>Life insurance</i> : \$1,400 or \$2,100 depending on earnings; <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> : \$10 to \$15 a week, depending on earnings, for 13 weeks starting on 8th day; <i>Hospital expenses</i> : \$5 a day, up to 31 days. Maximum of 14 days in pregnancy cases; <i>Miscellaneous hospital expenses</i> : Up to \$25; <i>Surgical benefits</i> : Up to \$150; <i>Disability benefits</i> : \$26.85 a month for 56 months to \$37.80 for 60 months, depending on earnings, for total or permanent disabilities.	Monthly cost to employees ranged from \$2.06 to \$3.15 depending on earnings. Not included in union agreement.
Dec. 15, 1947.....	Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> : \$10 to \$25 a week.	

See footnotes on p. 749.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

'Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pensions</i>		
Apr. 30, 1945 (established July 1, 1941).	<p>Contributory plan providing pensions available at age 60 for operators and women and at 65 for other men with 2 or more years' service. Annuity to equal 1 percent of aggregate earnings on which contributions were made. Special provision made for service before the date plan was established.</p>	<p>Employee contributed 2 percent of earnings. Company contributed amount necessary to purchase annuity. Not included in union agreement.</p>
<i>Early retirement</i>		
	<p><i>Early retirement:</i> Employees permitted to retire up to 10 years before normal retirement date with a reduced annuity based on amount of own contributions and age at time of retirement.</p>	
<i>Joint and survivors' annuities</i>		
	<p><i>Joint and survivors' annuities:</i> Employee could elect, 5 years before retirement date, to designate all or a portion of annuities to be paid for life to a dependent after death and retirement of employee.</p>	
<i>Death benefits</i>		
	<p><i>Death benefits:</i> Employee's contributions with 2 percent interest from July 1, 1941, to time of death paid beneficiary if death occurred before retirement date. When death occurred after retirement, beneficiary received balance of employee's contribution with 2 percent interest from July 1, 1941, to time of normal retirement date.</p>	
<i>Termination benefits</i>		
	<p><i>Termination benefits:</i> Employee with less than 5 years' service terminated for any reason could, (1) withdraw own contributions with 2 percent interest, or (2) leave contributions and upon normal retirement date receive annuity based on own contributions.</p>	
<i>Employee with 5 or more years' service</i>		
	<p>Employee with 5 or more years' service could, (1) withdraw own contributions plus 2 percent interest, or (2) leave contributions and upon normal retirement date receive annuity based on own contributions plus a portion or all of company's contributions, depending on length of service.</p>	
<i>Physical disqualification benefits (other than total and permanent)</i>		
	<p><i>Physical disqualification benefits (other than total and permanent):</i> Employees aged 45 or over with 15 years' service; 44 with 16 years'; 43 with 17 years'; 42 with 18 years'; 41 with 19 years'; or 40 with 20 years' could elect paid-up annuity effective at normal retirement date, based on amount of all contributions.</p>	
<i>Disability benefits (total and permanent)</i>		
	<p><i>Disability benefits (total and permanent):</i> Provided life income at monthly allowance equaling 50 percent of average monthly earnings in the year preceding disability, but not more than \$125.</p>	
<i>Social Security adjustment option</i>		
	<p><i>Social Security adjustment option:</i> Employee could elect to receive a larger retirement income in the years preceding 65th birthday and on reaching retirement age receive a reduced income plus the Social Security allowance.</p>	
<i>Added:</i>		
	<p>Supplementary plan initiated for employees subscribing to basic plan providing an annuity of .23 percent (total of 1.23 percent for basic and supplementary plans) of aggregate earnings on which contributions were made.</p>	
<i>Minimum annuities</i>		
	<p><i>Minimum annuities:</i> \$45 a month minimum annuity between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1954, provided employees with 10 years of service and subscribing to both plans. Minimum annuity increased to \$55 between July 1, 1954, and June 30, 1959, for employees with 15 years' service; and \$65 after July 1, 1959, for employees with 20 years' service.</p>	

See footnotes on p. 768.

C—Minimum Guarantees Paid Operators, 1945-52

Effective date	Type of operator, class of payment and amount							
	Regular operators		Extra operators					
	Regular runs, daily	Relief day work, daily ¹	Semi-monthly ²	Chartered service ³		Driving, protecting, etc.		
				Daily	Expenses daily	Per assignment	Additional assignment within same day	
Nov. 1, 1945	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$67.50	\$8.50	\$4.50	\$5.00		\$1.70
Nov. 1, 1946	9.00	9.00	70.00	9.00	4.50	5.25		1.80
Oct. 6, 1947	9.50	9.50	75.00	9.50				
Nov. 1, 1948	10.50	10.50	85.00	10.50				
Nov. 1, 1949	10.66	10.66	87.50	10.50				
Nov. 1, 1950	11.07	10.74	92.50	10.74	4.50	5.25		2.25
Nov. 1, 1951	11.32	11.32	92.50	10.74				
Nov. 1, 1952	11.57	11.57	92.50	10.74				

¹ Operators to receive the minimum rate or time and one-half the mileage, trip or hourly rate, whichever is greater.

² To qualify, operators must be available for service 13 days in the pay

period. Operators available fewer days to receive one-thirteenth of guaranteed rate for each day available.

³ Regular operators to receive regular run earnings, mileage or hourly rate, whichever is greater.

D—Mileage and Hourly Rates for Bus Operators and Stewards, 1945-52

Type of payment, area and length of service, and occupation	Class	Effective date							
		Nov. 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Oct. 16, 1947	Nov. 1, 1948	Nov. 1, 1949	Nov. 1, 1950	Nov. 1, 1951	Nov. 1, 1952
<i>Mileage rates¹</i>									
Operators on lines east of Pittsburgh:									
Less than 6 months' service	E	\$0.0448	\$0.0458	\$0.0473	\$0.0508	\$0.0518	\$0.0543	\$0.0558	\$0.0573
6 and less than 12 months	D	.0476	.0488	.0503	.0538	.0548	.0573	.0588	.0603
12 and less than 18 months	C	.0504	.0519	.0534	.0569	.0579	.0604	.0619	.0634
18 and less than 36 months	B	.0532	.0552	.0567	.0602	.0612	.0637	.0652	.0667
36 months and over	A	.0560	.0585	.0600	.0635	.0645	.0670	.0685	.0700
Operators on lines west of Pittsburgh:									
Less than 6 months' service	E	.0436	.0446	.0461	.0496	.0500	.0531	.0546	.0561
6 and less than 12 months	D	.0464	.0476	.0491	.0526	.0536	.0561	.0576	.0591
12 and less than 18 months	C	.0492	.0507	.0522	.0557	.0567	.0592	.0607	.0622
18 and less than 36 months	B	.0520	.0540	.0555	.0590	.0600	.0625	.0640	.0655
36 months and over	A	.0550	.0575	.0595	.0630	.0640	.0665	.0680	.0695
<i>Hourly rates</i>									
Operators, all areas:									
Less than 6 months' service	E	.800	.825	.875	.925	.925	.970	1.000	1.030
6 and less than 12 months	D	.825	.850	.900	.950	.950	.990	1.020	1.050
12 and less than 18 months	C	.850	.900	.950	1.000	1.000	1.040	1.070	1.100
18 and less than 36 months	B	.875	.950	1.000	1.050	1.050	1.090	1.120	1.150
36 months and over	A	.900	1.000	1.050	1.100	1.100	1.140	1.170	1.200
Stewards		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	.820	.850	.880

¹ Operators were paid 1¢ a mile above their regular rate from approximately 1930 to 1942 as an incentive for safe driving and the proper performance of duties. In 1942, this bonus was made a part of the basic rate with the provision that it could be deducted for disciplinary purposes for periods ranging from 15 to 120 days, depending on the seriousness of the incident.

Generally, the deduction is made for violation of company rules and regulations and most commonly when the operator is held at "fault" for an accident.

² Stewards were not employed on Greyhound Lines before 1949.

Footnotes to table B.

¹ The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

² See Table C for minimum relief rates.

³ Deadheading was the term applied to the practice of driving an empty coach to a designated place on orders of the company. Deadheading on cushions applied to operators who rode in a coach while another operator drove.

⁴ Extra operators' names were posted on a bulletin board in order of seniority. The first operator on the list was ordinarily given the first available

assignment and his name was moved to the bottom of the list. This procedure of providing each extra operator with an assignment in turn was continued with new men being placed at the bottom of the list as they were employed. Out-of-town extra operators were exceptions to this "first-in, first-out" rule. These operators were given preference on runs (a) where more than one operator was used, (b) to deadhead a bus and, (c) if qualified, on one-way trips back to home terminals.

⁵ Regular operators instruct students while operating their regular run.

E—Basic Hourly Rates for Terminal Employees

Occupation and length of service	Effective date and class ¹ of terminal																	
	Nov. 1, 1945			Mar. 16, 1946 ²			Nov. 1, 1946			Oct. 16, 1947			May 1, 1948			Nov. 1, 1948		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C
Ticket agents:																		
First year	\$0.94	\$0.96	\$0.75	\$1.07	\$0.99	\$0.88	\$1.13	\$1.05	\$0.98	\$1.21	\$1.13	\$1.01	\$1.23	\$1.15	\$1.03	\$1.33	\$1.25	\$1.13
Second year	1.01	.99	.81	1.14	1.06	.94	1.21	1.12	1.00	1.29	1.20	1.08	1.31	1.22	1.10	1.41	1.32	1.20
Third year	1.08	1.00	.87	1.21	1.13	1.00	1.28	1.20	1.06	1.36	1.28	1.14	1.38	1.30	1.16	1.48	1.40	1.26
Thereafter	1.16	1.09	1.08	1.29	1.22	1.16	1.37	1.20	1.23	1.45	1.37	1.31	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.57	1.49	1.43
Counter information clerks:																		
First year	.85	.76	.65	.96	.90	.78	1.04	.94	.83	1.12	1.02	.91	1.14	1.04	.93	1.24	1.14	1.03
Second year	.92	.83	.71	1.05	.96	.84	1.11	1.02	.89	1.19	1.10	.97	1.21	1.12	.99	1.31	1.22	1.09
Third year	.98	.90	.77	1.11	1.03	.90	1.18	1.09	.95	1.25	1.17	1.03	1.28	1.19	1.05	1.38	1.29	1.15
Thereafter	1.05	.99	.88	1.21	1.12	1.06	1.28	1.19	1.12	1.34	1.27	1.20	1.38	1.29	1.22	1.48	1.39	1.32
Telephone information, travel bureau clerks:																		
First year	.68	.62	.61	.81	.75	.74	.86	.80	.78	.94	.88	.86	.90	.88	.86	1.06	1.00	.98
Second year	.75	.67	.65	.88	.80	.78	.93	.85	.83	1.01	.95	.91	1.03	.95	.93	1.13	1.05	1.03
Third year	.82	.74	.70	.95	.87	.83	1.01	.92	.88	1.09	.100	.96	1.11	1.02	.98	1.21	1.12	1.08
Thereafter	.89	.80	.82	1.11	1.02	.95	1.18	1.08	1.01	1.26	1.18	1.09	1.28	1.18	1.11	1.38	1.28	1.21
Starters: ³																		
First year	.71	.62	.60	.84	.75	.73	.91	.82	.79	.99	.90	.87	1.01	.92	.86	1.11	1.02	.99
Second year	.75	.67	.63	.88	.80	.76	.95	.87	.83	1.03	.95	.91	1.05	.97	.93	1.15	1.07	1.03
Third year	.79	.72	.67	.92	.85	.80	1.00	.92	.87	1.08	.100	.95	1.10	1.02	.97	1.20	1.12	1.07
Thereafter	.81	.85	.77	1.04	.98	.90	1.12	1.06	.97	1.20	1.14	1.05	1.22	1.20	1.17	1.32	1.26	1.17
Baggage clerks: ⁴																		
First year	.71	.62	.60	.84	.75	.73	.90	.80	.77	.97	.88	.85	.90	.87	.87	1.00	1.00	.97
Second year	.75	.67	.63	.88	.80	.78	.93	.85	.81	1.01	.93	.89	1.03	.95	.91	1.13	1.05	1.01
Third year	.79	.72	.67	.92	.85	.80	.98	.90	.85	1.06	.98	.93	1.08	.100	.95	1.18	1.10	1.05
Thereafter	.81	.85	.77	1.04	.98	.90	1.10	1.04	.95	1.18	1.12	1.03	1.20	1.14	1.05	1.30	1.24	1.15
Ticket office clerks:																		
First year	.60	.60	.60	.73	.73	.73	.77	.77	.77	.85	.85	.85	.87	.87	.87	.97	.97	.97
Second year	.63	.63	.63	.78	.75	.76	.81	.81	.81	.89	.89	.89	.91	.91	.91	1.01	1.01	1.01
Third year	.67	.67	.67	.80	.80	.80	.85	.85	.85	.93	.93	.93	.95	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.05
Thereafter	.77	.77	.77	.90	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.15
Janitors	.62	.62	.62	.75	.75	.75	.80	.80	.80	.88	.88	.88	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
Redcaps, attendants, and matrons	.48	.48	.48	.61	.61	.61	.65	.65	.65	.73	.73	.73	.75	.75	.75	.85	.85	.85

Occupation and length of service	Effective date and class ¹ of terminal																	
	May 1, 1949			Nov. 1, 1949			Nov. 1, 1950			Nov. 1, 1951			Nov. 1, 1952					
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C
Ticket agents:																		
First year	\$1.35	\$1.27	\$1.15	\$1.37	\$1.20	\$1.17	\$1.44	\$1.36	\$1.24	\$1.47	\$1.39	\$1.27	\$1.50	\$1.42	\$1.30			
Second year	1.43	1.34	1.22	1.45	1.36	1.24	1.52	1.43	1.31	1.55	1.46	1.34	1.49	1.37				
Third year	1.50	1.42	1.28	1.52	1.44	1.30	1.59	1.51	1.37	1.62	1.54	1.40	1.65	1.57	1.43			
Thereafter	1.59	1.51	1.45	1.61	1.53	1.47	1.68	1.60	1.54	1.71	1.63	1.57	1.74	1.66				
Counter information clerks:																		
First year	1.26	1.16	1.05	1.28	1.18	1.07	1.35	1.25	1.14	1.38	1.28	1.17	1.41	1.31	1.20			
Second year	1.33	1.24	1.11	1.35	1.26	1.13	1.42	1.33	1.20	1.45	1.36	1.23	1.48	1.39	1.26			
Third year	1.40	1.31	1.17	1.42	1.33	1.19	1.49	1.40	1.26	1.52	1.43	1.29	1.55	1.46	1.32			
Thereafter	1.50	1.41	1.34	1.52	1.43	1.36	1.59	1.50	1.43	1.62	1.53	1.46	1.65	1.56	1.49			
Telephone information, travel bureau clerks:																		
First year	1.08	1.02	1.00	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.17	1.11	1.09	1.20	1.14	1.12	1.23	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.18	1.18
Second year	1.15	1.07	1.05	1.17	1.09	1.07	1.24	1.16	1.14	1.27	1.19	1.17	1.30	1.22	1.20	1.24	1.24	1.20
Third year	1.23	1.14	1.10	1.25	1.16	1.12	1.32	1.23	1.19	1.35	1.26	1.22	1.38	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.25
Thereafter	1.30	1.20	1.19	1.36	1.30	1.21	1.43	1.37	1.28	1.46	1.40	1.31	1.49	1.43	1.34	1.43	1.45	1.38
Starters: ³																		
First year	1.13	1.04	1.01	1.15	1.06	1.03	1.22	1.13	1.10	1.25	1.16	1.13	1.28	1.19	1.16	1.21	1.19	1.16
Second year	1.17	1.09	1.05	1.19	1.11	1.07	1.26	1.18	1.14	1.29	1.21	1.17	1.32	1.24	1.20	1.26	1.24	1.20
Third year	1.22	1.14	1.09	1.24	1.16	1.11	1.31	1.23	1.18	1.34	1.26	1.21	1.37	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.25
Thereafter	1.34	1.28	1.19	1.36	1.30	1.21	1.43	1.37	1.28	1.46	1.40	1.31	1.49	1.43	1.34	1.43	1.45	1.34
Baggage clerks: ⁴																		
First year	1.11	1.02	.99	1.13	1.04	1.01	1.20	1.11	1.08	1.23	1.14	1.11	1.26	1.17	1.14	1.21	1.18	1.14
Second year	1.15	1.07	1.03	1.17	1.09	1.05	1.24	1.16	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.15	1.30	1.22	1.18	1.24	1.22	1.18
Third year	1.20	1.12	1.07	1.22	1.14	1.09	1.29	1.21	1.16	1.32	1.24	1.19	1.36	1.27	1.22	1.32	1.32	1.22
Thereafter	1.32	1.26	1.17	1.34	1.28	1.19	1.41	1.35	1.26	1.44	1.38	1.29	1.47	1.41	1.32	1.41	1.32	1.32
Ticket office clerks:																		
First year	.99	.99	.99	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Second year	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Third year	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Thereafter	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Janitors	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Redcaps, attendants, and matrons	.87	.87	.87	.89	.89	.89	.96	.96	.96	.99	.99	.99	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02

¹ Class A terminals are: New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis; class B terminals are: Dayton, Fort Wayne, and Harrisburg; class C terminals are: York, Wooster and Mansfield.

² Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 40.

³ Prior to November 1940 starters and baggage clerks were in the same rate group.

F—Basic Hourly Rates for Maintenance Employees, 1945-52

Occupation and length of service	Effective date										
	Nov. 1, 1945	Mar. 16, 1946 ¹	Nov. 1, 1946	Oct. 16, 1947	May 1, 1948	Nov. 1, 1948	May 1, 1949	Nov. 1, 1949	Nov. 1, 1950	Nov. 1, 1951	Nov. 1, 1952
Mechanics:											
First year	\$1.00	\$1.13	\$1.20	\$1.28	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.42	\$1.44	\$1.51	\$1.54	\$1.57
Second year	1.08	1.21	1.28	1.36	1.38	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.59	1.62	1.65
Third year	1.16	1.29	1.37	1.45	1.47	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.68	1.71	1.74
Thereafter	1.27	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.58	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.79	1.82	1.85
Helpers:											
First year	.82	.95	1.01	1.09	1.11	1.21	1.23	1.27	1.34	1.37	1.40
Second year	.86	.99	1.05	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.37	1.40	1.43
Third year	.90	1.03	1.09	1.17	1.19	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.40	1.43	1.46
Thereafter	.95	1.08	1.14	1.22	1.24	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.45	1.48	1.51
Gaamen, greasers and utilitymen:											
First year	.82	.95	1.01	1.09	1.11	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.33	1.36	1.39
Second year	.86	.99	1.05	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.36	1.39	1.42
Thereafter	.92	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.42	1.45	1.48
Cleaners, janitors and washers:											
First 6 months	.70	.83	.88	.96	.98	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.19	1.22	1.25
Second 6 months	.75	.88	.93	1.01	1.03	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.27	1.30
Thereafter	.83	.96	1.02	1.10	1.12	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.33	1.36	1.39
Partamen:											
First year	.75	.88	.93	1.01	1.03	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.27	1.30
Second year	.83	.96	1.02	1.10	1.12	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.33	1.36	1.39
Third year	.89	1.01	1.07	1.15	1.17	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.44
Thereafter	.93	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.22	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.43	1.46	1.49
Shop clerks and Kards:											
First year	.75	.88	.93	1.01	1.03	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.27	1.30
Thereafter	.85	.98	1.04	1.12	1.14	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.35	1.38	1.41
Storekeepers and senior shop clerks, maintenance:											
First year	.95	1.08	1.14	1.22	1.24	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.45	1.48	1.51
Second year	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.28	1.30	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.51	1.54	1.57
Thereafter	1.13	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.44	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.65	1.68	1.71

¹ Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 40.

—ALBERT A. BELMAN
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 20: Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing

Supplement No. 1

A new contract covering 12,000 workers engaged in the manufacture of women's shoes in the Lynn-Haverhill-Boston area in northeastern Massachusetts was agreed to by the United Shoe Workers of America (CIO) and the employers in the area. Effective January 1, 1953, the agreement replaced previous contracts¹ and is to remain in force until December 31, 1953. It makes no provision for a

reopening on any matter. Fifty-nine companies are parties to the master agreement, six others usually sign identical individual contracts.

In addition to a general increase in gross weekly earnings for both time and piece workers, the contract raised the minimum plant rate and liberalized vacation benefits. Since the increase applied to gross weekly earnings, no changes were made in specific piece rates.

The 1945-51 study is brought up to the termination date of the new contract by the following additions.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 160) and Series 4 (Wage Chronologies), No. 20.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 1, 1953.	5 percent increase, averaging approximately 8 cents an hour.	Percent increase applied to gross weekly earnings. Consequently, piece-rate schedules were not revised to reflect the increase. ¹

¹ The majority of production workers covered by these agreements are paid on a piecework basis.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates

Effective date	Minimum hourly rate	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 2, 1951.		
Jan. 1, 1953.	\$0.90 .945	} Minimum plant rates do not apply to learners or handicapped workers.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1953.	Changed to: 3 days' vacation, with 24 hours' pay at straight-time average hourly earnings, for employees with 6 months' and less than 1 year's service; 1 week, with 40 hours' pay, for employees with 1 and less than 5 years; 2 weeks (80 hours) for employees with 5 or more years.	

Factors in the Selection of Local Union Officers

ELECTED OFFICERS of local unions are usually workers who receive higher pay, do more skilled work, have seniority not only in the plant but in the union, and have jobs which permit them to come in daily contact with many other workers, according to a study by George Strauss and Leonard R. Sayles of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.¹ They are also more likely to be from dominant ethnic groups and are men rather than women. These nonoccupational characteristics, whose influence was not analyzed in the study, in combination with the occupational conditions constitute "high in-plant status." The study, which was based on the observation of 20 local unions, disclosed that low-status workers held the majority

of the locals' positions only in newly organized plants or where there was a sharp turnover of officers.

"Union-wide officers often hold the highest paid jobs under the jurisdiction of the local; stewards are frequently the highest paid in their department. Many unions make a strenuous effort to get a 'balanced slate' of officers through getting representatives from many departments, which, to some extent, obscures the concentration of real control. In 1 company, 13 out of 17 officers were at the top of their promotional ladders. The president was in the highest pay grade, with only 8 others out of 1,800, receiving as much as he."

Other examples to indicate this influence of pay were cited by the authors. In the executive board elections of a large utility local during a

¹ Occupation and the Selection of Local Union Officers, in the American Journal of Sociology, vol. LVIII, No. 6, May 1953.

5-year period, 60 percent of the votes were cast for men receiving more than \$63 a week, although they constituted only 28 percent of the work force. In a paperworkers' local, the earnings of its president were exceeded by only 16 men out of the company's work force of 1,100. The president worked in the department with highest prestige and in the largest section of the plant. In several needle trade locals, cutters and pressers, who were the highest paid in the industry, had most of the top offices, but comprised only 30 percent of the membership.

"Seniority and age," according to the authors, "are almost as important as pay in determining a worker's chance of being elected to union office." They cited, for example, this common attitude:

The crucial date in this union is 1933. Those who were members before then are "old-timers." The newcomers are called "NRA babies." The old-timers are the active people in the union.

"Discrimination against younger or less senior employees is purely due to the feeling that they have had less experience and are merely young upstarts," the authors stated. Furthermore, "super seniority," which means that union officials are the last ones in their departments to be affected by layoffs, has been adopted in many plants.

The chances of a man becoming a union leader, it was found, also depends greatly on the answers to these questions: "Can he talk to others? Can others see him? Can he move around? How far?" The authors cited a situation involving three departments in one firm, performing identical operations. "Curiously enough," they pointed out, "in two of these departments all the stewards elected in the last 7 years have come from Pay Grade II, the second highest. The majority of stewards from the third department are from Pay Grade IV. The explanation for this was simple: all the workers were required to stick close to their benches with the exception of men from Pay Grade II in the first two departments and those from Pay Grade IV in the third. These men spent

approximately one-quarter of their time inspecting machinery, and incidentally, talking to other workers!"

In another company, the authors noted, only 20 percent of the workers had jobs which permitted them to move around, but this group supplied 3 out of 5 officers. Furthermore, in an office workers' local, the stewards or local officers were frequently IBM-machine operators who were in constant contact with the clerks bringing the material to be processed and who had the opportunity to talk while the machines were in operation. An additional factor in this instance, according to the authors, was that in many offices the operators were the only men present.

Although the bulk of the officers and stewards, in 18 of the 20 locals studied, were from the highest-paid 20 percent of the work force, the other conditions "further narrowed the groups from which the majority of officers were selected." The authors concluded, therefore, that "it cannot be stated that a certain individual is more likely to win an election *because* he has higher status. All our current knowledge enables us to state is that more leaders come from higher- than from lower-paid groups." They offered the following hypotheses as possible explanations of this fact.

1. High-status groups appear to participate in union activities more than low-status ones. Assuming that they are supported as "favorite sons," high-status candidates will have a better than average chance of winning elections.
2. To some extent, individuals holding high-status jobs are more likely to win votes, since they are "respectable" or "looked up to." It may be that a rank-and-file member thinks that a man who has not been successful on his job is not a good bet as a union officer.
3. In general, one might expect that higher-paid workers with high seniority would be unlikely to want lower-paid younger workers as their leaders. On the other hand, a lower-paid worker might not resist being represented by someone with higher pay.
4. Many of the higher-paid jobs require quasi-supervisory duties and skill in human relations. In many instances, men who are successful at these jobs provide good officer material.

Jobs for the Disabled: The Task Ahead

THE VITAL ROLE of educational and publicity programs in the further expansion of job opportunities for disabled persons was stressed at the spring meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.¹ At the same time, various speakers cited the need to find ways and means by which employers can utilize such workers. A local approach to the problem—traditional with the Committee—was emphasized throughout the conference, at which the three major items on the agenda were: (1) organizing for year-round community action; (2) overcoming roadblocks to employment of the physically handicapped; and (3) using public information media.

Organizing for Community Action

Local committees for the employment of the physically handicapped² appear to function most effectively under the leadership of private citizens, with public agencies supporting rather than spearheading the work, the Committee agreed. Ideally, the local committee both stimulates and relies on work by such other groups as labor unions, trade associations, and service agencies, as well as public agencies and private organizations concerned with the welfare, rehabilitation, and employment of disabled persons.

In many communities, more facts are needed on the nature and extent of the handicap problem, particularly with respect to severely disabled persons, many of whom are hidden from public view because of family pride or personal timidity. However, it was pointed out that information *per se* is useless unless the community is prepared to follow through and provide the necessary services once facts concerning the unmet needs are gathered. Several communities have made (or are making) special surveys to round out information on this subject, and these provide valuable guides to the technical problems encountered in organizing, financing, and conducting inquiries of this kind. Local NEPH committees were described as the most logical sponsors of such surveys.

Large metropolitan areas cannot be effectively served by a single committee, according to participants from such cities. In Philadelphia and Los Angeles, for example, neighborhood or community NEPH committees have been successfully organized with a coordinating council made up of representatives of each committee working on overall planning for the entire metropolitan area.

Roadblocks to Employment

Many obstacles to employment of the physically handicapped have been identified, and the Committee discussed measures which have proved successful in overcoming them in specific cases. Nevertheless, the Committee's consensus was that further education—of employers, doctors, insurance companies, legislators, personnel men, and others who deal with the problem—is required to correct mistaken concepts of the work abilities of disabled persons.

Physical examinations, for example, are still used by some employers only in determining whether to accept or reject an applicant for a position. Such a practice conflicts with the theory endorsed by the Committee that physical examinations should provide a guide to proper placement of disabled persons, including those with hidden disabilities which might be aggravated through improper job placement. An increasing number of unions formerly opposed to preemployment physical examinations now consent to their use; many have voluntarily agreed to the adoption of a plan under which results of the examination are transmitted only to the examinee and the personnel officer.

Some employers, in the view of the Committee, have overemphasized flexibility in their work force and, consequently, have refused to hire handicapped applicants who cannot readily be transferred from one job to another within the company. More and more collective bargaining contracts make special provisions for selective placement of the disabled, and some contain provisions for adjusting seniority rights.

Workmen's compensation laws, according to

¹ Held in Washington, D. C., on April 23, 1953. For a review of the Committee's past activities, see *Development of Work Opportunity for the Handicapped*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1952 (pp. 640-642).

² Commonly referred to as NEPH committees.

several speakers, have not generally kept pace with advances in physical medicine and rehabilitation. For this reason, employers may have understandable objections to hiring persons with disabilities which are specifically exempted from coverage under the law (e. g., epileptics in some States). In addition, some employers in a few States may refuse to assume the risk of employing disabled persons because the workmen's compensation laws do not contain second-injury provisions. (However, the rapid accumulation of second-injury funds in other States is proof that second injuries are in fact very infrequent.) Finally, compensation awards to disabled persons based on sympathy tend to deter employers from hiring other workers with the same disability.

Recognizing the value of sheltered workshops, one speaker maintained that some disabled persons, now regarded as suitable for work only in a sheltered environment, actually could do a creditable job under competitive conditions. As a means of proof, he suggested an experiment in operating such a shop on a competitive basis, paying prevailing wages. This "laboratory" would be designed with the help of experts in physical medicine, rehabilitation, safety and methods engineering, and training. (A few such concerns are now in operation, e. g., Abilities, Inc., organized by Henry Viscardi, Jr.)

A related problem lies in the increasing incidence of disability and the advancing age of the population; a growing number of persons cannot meet minimum standards for employment even in sheltered conditions. For these people, homework may be the solution, but such a program contains inherent abuses and needed modifications of present restrictive legislation must proceed cautiously.

Public Information

Special needs for educational publicity were emphasized in the discussions on the aforementioned subjects. Two suggestions dealing with work-

men's compensation serve as illustrations: (1) public support needs to be developed for amending workmen's compensation laws to remove existing obstacles to the employment of the physically handicapped; and (2) the opinion that companies underwriting workmen's compensation insurance generally impose restrictions on employers that prevent them from hiring disabled persons needs to be countered, because it has little basis in fact.

Another public relations task—perhaps the major one in view of the number of references to it—arises from the need to convince employers that "any disabled person properly fitted to a job for which he or she is suited is in no sense a handicapped employee." The most telling argument for this purpose, it was generally agreed, lay in a demonstration of the economic advantages of hiring handicapped workers—perhaps along the lines of a survey on this subject made recently by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. It is particularly important, one speaker stated, that, whatever promotional campaign is used, it should reach small- and medium-sized employers, because they provide such a sizable proportion of all jobs.

Experts in the use of informational media (newspapers, magazines, radio, and television) reported that, in their experience, the most effective story dealt with a person who had a "sensational" handicap. Such a story, dramatically presented but containing relevant economic facts, can pave the way for employment of persons with less disabling handicaps. Timeliness may dictate the release of such stories in connection with special events, but considerable emphasis was given to the necessity for planning public relations, as well as other phases of the program, on a year-round basis. Two new awards announced at the meeting may provide added sources of publicity: the National Committee has launched a project to reward government personnel directors for particularly outstanding contributions to the employment of the physically handicapped; it has also authorized a special award for outstanding work in this field by editors of house organs.

Industry's Problems in Placing Older Handicapped Workers

"IT IS PRACTICAL for industry to carry its part of the employment of older and otherwise handicapped workers . . . but it is not a job for industry alone," according to a speaker at a recent meeting of the National Vocational Guidance Association.¹ The industrial worker who develops a handicap on the job usually can be suitably placed in a job within his capabilities. However, within the speaker's experience, if hiring handicapped workers creates potential sources of "grievances and transfer problems," industry may hesitate to do so.

Age alone need not make a worker unsuitable for employment in industry, except in an occupation requiring lengthy on-the-job training, although some industries characterized by long-term employment stability may hesitate to hire an older worker who might develop disabling handicaps. Industry finds it more difficult to employ the older worker whose physical disabilities necessitate selective job placement. His physical capabilities automatically bar him from jobs which demand high physical effort, and job requirements and promotion practices are such that selective placement of these workers in other jobs presents administrative or labor relations problems.

In the metalworking industry, for example, unskilled factory jobs are generally filled by outside recruitment. Physical requirements of the job are an important consideration in hiring common laborers. Further, these workers—the least specialized and lowest seniority group in the work force—are moved frequently from job to job; consequently, their physical capabilities must permit them to perform a variety of work assignments. Semiskilled jobs tend to be filled by the promotion of unskilled workers. In general, such jobs are less demanding physically than those in the unskilled category and require less flexibility, because employees characteristically continue to work for some time at whatever semiskilled occupation they have learned. Highly skilled jobs are often filled by direct hiring, rather than by promotion, and retention of a worker on a specialty is relatively easier than in the common labor group.

Clerical and other office jobs generally follow the same pattern as that in the factory, although unskilled jobs in the office require lower physical output than those in the factory.

For handicapped older workers, the consequences of these factors are very nearly in direct proportion to length of service in the company. Placement of new workers who have age handicaps is relatively difficult except in highly skilled jobs, for which hiring is direct and in which disability is not necessarily a bar. Any handicap that restricts physical effort is a bar to employment as a common laborer, and a handicap that restricts flexibility hampers placement in unskilled jobs generally. However, handicapped older workers may be preferred for certain unskilled jobs, particularly those which offer little challenge to able-bodied young people because of their monotonous nature and limited opportunities for promotion. Certain disabilities are acceptable for semiskilled jobs that would not be acceptable for the common labor grade, but initial placement of the handicapped in such jobs is restricted by promotion practices. Certain on-the-job training would be required, of course, for the newly hired older worker; placement, rather than training, is nevertheless the primary problem.

Labor relations problems also arise from selective placement of older workers with only short service in the company. For example, placing a newly hired worker in a semiskilled job would deny a promotion to an unskilled worker already in the company's service. Even in skilled jobs, to favor a handicapped worker over one with longer service might cause difficulty, although not as much as in the case of the unskilled or semiskilled group.

In plants with labor-management contracts, such placements may require exceptions to seniority and job-transfer rules, although some of these contain special provisions designed to minimize problems of this kind. Frequently, however, "the addition or subtraction of a single man from the work force might necessitate four, or six, or eight job transfers for other individuals," and violation of the rules in any resulting transfer may be followed by the filing of a grievance by the

¹ Selective Placement and Retraining of Older Workers, by K. C. Flory, Assistant Director, Industrial Relations Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., delivered before the Association's Section on the Older Worker, at a meeting in Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1963.

union. A typical grievance in situations of this kind, according to the speaker, is the following: "In this complaint [the union is] contending a violation of the agreement occurred in that strict seniority was not followed when [the company] reduced the working force. [The union] agrees [the company] started out all right; however, when [the company] got to employee [name] he was bypassed and allowed to remain on the job in the department. While [the union is] sorry for his physical handicap, [it does] not feel older [in length of service] employees should be transferred while he is allowed to remain on his job." In emphasizing that "union officers as individuals are thoroughly reasonable in helping with the problem" of handicap placements, the speaker pointed out that, nevertheless, as union officers they may feel compelled to complain about placements that conflict with seniority rules.

Similar problems are not encountered in placing the handicapped older worker who has long service with the company. His high seniority averts labor relations problems, if it should become necessary for him to "bump" another employee to get a job better suited to his capabilities; and normally he will have learned such a job earlier in his career, so that there is no training problem. Failing this, "there is both a social and administrative acceptance of a certain amount of below-standard work output by handicapped long-service employees that does not exist in the case of short-service employees."

The mechanics of placing the handicapped older worker can logically be handled as a part of a larger placement program for all handicapped workers. In many industrial companies, a prospective employee is given a medical examination; and a "physical classification code," indicating jobs for which a worker is not physically qualified, becomes a part of his employment record. This code is, of course, a factor in both initial placement and subsequent transfer. In the metal-working industries, for example, a person who has high blood pressure or certain heart conditions could not safely be assigned to the operation of

cranes or other power vehicles or to any work involving climbing or heavy lifting, nor, because of the pressures involved, should he be placed on jobs requiring high continuous mental or physical output.

Any handicap that occurs after employment is also evaluated by a medical examiner to determine its effect on the employee's capabilities. If the examination indicates a need for reassignment, the placement sequence in many skilled occupations makes it possible to salvage much of the worker's skill. As an illustration, a shop maintenance electrician who can no longer do the necessary climbing may be assigned to work in the electrical maintenance repair shops, where the work is done at floor level. If, with increasing age, he becomes unable to stand for long periods he may be assigned to benchwork, repairing small motors, etc. Such a placement program in a plant with stable employment may ultimately cut down opportunities for newly hired handicapped workers; all of the less demanding jobs will be assigned, in time, to long-service employees who have become disabled. However, in a new or rapidly expanding plant, hiring handicapped workers for jobs in the repair shop would, in all likelihood, result in a more skilled and stable work force than if the jobs were filled by able-bodied workers.

"The problem of the [handicapped] older worker as such is small compared with the total handicap placement problem." In one plant, a spot check of employees 68 years of age revealed that about half had already retired from active work, either voluntarily or because they were too badly disabled to work at all. Among those who were still on the job, only 15 percent "had been transferred to other than their regular work because of disability associated with age." Moreover, a surprising number of older workers are capable of normal output until well over age 70. Accordingly, industry should view the problem of the "older worker" as encompassing only the "fringe proportion . . . who have minor disabilities, but who are not yet ready for retirement," rather than "the entire group in the over 65 bracket."

Recent Decisions¹ of Interest to Labor

Wages and Hours²

FLSA Coverage of Maintenance Employees. A United States district court held³ that the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to maintenance employees of a national banking corporation whose building was also occupied by insurance firms engaged in interstate commerce.

The duties of the employees were only of a custodial or janitorial nature and none of them were engaged in actual banking or insurance activities. The court said, however, that within the meaning of the statutory provisions, these workers' duties were "closely related" and "directly essential" to the production of goods for interstate commerce by the banking and insurance firms.

Exceptions to FLSA Exemption. A United States district court ruled⁴ that coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act included employees of a river terminals company, who operated terminal facilities for goods moving in interstate commerce, received goods from other States, and maintained records, bills, etc., relating to such receipt of goods.

The same decision held that employees of the river terminals company who repaired and maintained tugs, barges, and other transportation equipment which moved in interstate commerce were also under FLSA coverage. Crane operators on floating derricks engaged in loading and unloading goods onto and from barges likewise were covered, the court ruled.

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Tobin v. Union National Bank* (D. C. E. D. Ark., Mar. 27, 1953).

⁴ *Durkin v. River Terminals Co.* (D. C. Ore., Mar. 23, 1953).

⁵ *Ibsen v. Longshoremen's Assn.* (C. A. 3, May 7, 1953).

⁶ *NLRB v. Eico Mfg. Inc.* (C. A. 1, Apr. 22, 1953).

⁷ *In re W. T. Grant Co.* (104 NLRB No. 60, Apr. 24, 1953).

⁸ *NLRB v. Clearwater Finishing Co.* (C. A. 4, May 1, 1953).

In holding that the above employees were not exempt as "seamen," under section 13 (a) (14) of the act, the court defined "seamen" as "an employee who performs work as a master or subject to authority of a master aboard a vessel and which is rendered primarily as an aid in operation of such vessel as a means of transportation." The court stated that the exemption does not apply to an employee in workweeks in which he does not spend 80 percent or more of his time performing work as a seaman. It noted further that such employees cannot be exempt during workweeks in which they spend more than 20 percent of their hours of work as "mechanics in terminal's machine shop."

Labor Relations

Incidental Beneficiary of Contract Not Entitled To Sue for Breach. An owner of a vessel suffered a loss when a longshoreman's union went on strike while engaged in unloading the vessel's cargo. A United States court of appeals held⁹ that the company which owned the vessel could not maintain an action for damages against the union under section 301 (a) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, which gives the employer the right to sue a labor organization for violation of a contract.

The contract, which contained a no-strike clause, was between the union and a stevedoring association to which the company doing the work of unloading belonged. The court said that the company which owned the vessel was merely an incidental beneficiary to the contract—it was a complete stranger to the union, and as a result there was no obligation on the part of either union or owner to do anything for the other.

Representation Proceedings. A CIO union petitioned for certification as bargaining agent even though an existing collective-bargaining contract between the employer and an unaffiliated union still had 7 months to run. As there appeared to be dissatisfaction with the unaffiliated union, and the members had already voted unanimously to affiliate with the CIO, the NLRB entertained the petition. A United States court of appeals held¹⁰ that in so doing, the NLRB did not abuse its discretion.

Interference. The NLRB held¹¹ that a dinner given by an employer for the purpose of making an anti-union speech did not per se constitute a violation of the Labor Management Relations Act. Even though the dinner meeting did not end until after the time scheduled for a union meeting on the same evening, the Board held, there was no evidence that the employer knew of the union meeting, and the employees were free to leave immediately after the meal.

Discharge Ruled Not Discriminatory. A United States court of appeals recently held¹² that an employer did not violate the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 by discharging an employee who obtained information improperly from the employer's files. The court held that the discharge was justified even though the employee intended to use the information in an unfair-labor-practice proceeding against the employer.

Unlawful Discharge. Two union-campaign leaders were discharged for violating a rule against defacement of plant property by posting union stickers around the plant. The NLRB held⁸ that the discharges were discriminatory and unlawful because the employees were not told of the rule until fired, and liberal posting previously had been allowed by the employer with no similar discipline.

This, the Board stated, was a case in which the employer seized upon alleged misconduct as a pretext to crush an organizational campaign by ridding itself of the union's two most active workers.

Union-Shop Contract. An NLRB decision held⁹ that a union local cannot invoke a Taft-Hartley union-shop contract to force an employee to give up his membership in another local.

Some time prior to the union-shop election, the employee had obtained a traveling card from IBEW Local 1264, which had jurisdiction at his place of work. He deposited the card with IBEW Local 505, in order to be eligible for supplementary work in his off hours—a plan to which his employer did not object. Local 1264 won a union-shop election, after which that local granted the employee an unconditional extension of time for satisfying the union-security provision. However, at the end of 30 days, from the effective date of the union-security clause, the employee was advised by the union business manager to "take steps to immediately become a member of Local 1264 IBEW by depositing your IBEW card in this Local." Several weeks later, the employee was discharged.

The trial examiner found, and the Board agreed, that Local 1264 caused discharge of the employee in violation of the LMRA, by requiring that he surrender his card in another local as a condition of satisfying the union-security agreement. The Board said that an employee's failure to tender his initiation fee or periodic dues is the only basis for discharging him under a union-shop contract.

Reinstatement of the employee in his position was ordered by the Board; also, the employer and the union were ordered to "jointly and severally pay back pay to one employee."

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Veteran Apprentice—Seniority. An apprentice left for the Navy with 5,994 hours of apprenticeship to his credit. When he was reinstated, on December 31, 1945, he was credited with 500 hours because of experience gained while in military service. When he completed with approval the 8,000 hours required, he received seniority as of December 2, 1946, the date he completed the apprenticeship.

The employer was sued by the veteran, Addison, because he was not granted his former seniority position relative to junior nonveteran apprentices who gained mechanic seniority during Addison's military service. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed¹⁰ a United States district court in denying relief.

Under the apprenticeship program, 7,200 hours of shop training and 800 hours of related-subject training were required. Time lost from either for any cause had to be made up. Approved completion of the training was followed by promotion and assignment to mechanic. Seniority as mechanic counted from that point.

Addison testified without contradiction that if he had not entered military service he would have completed his training by September 7, 1944. He claimed that, when he became a mechanic, he should retroactively have been given seniority as of September 7, 1944. The district court refused to specify the date on which he would have acquired mechanic seniority but for his military service, and dismissed the complaint.

Relying on former decisions, the court of appeals approved both actions, interpreting the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended, as follows: Where a veteran has no fixed or absolute right to promotion and where promotion depends upon qualifications over and above mere length of service, his statutory right is only to be restored to the position which he held on induction (or a "like" position) plus accumulated seniority. The act requires the returning serviceman to be "considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence," and thus, where promotion is dependent upon qualifications other than mere length of service, the time of service in the Armed Forces cannot be treated as the equivalent of such qualifications. Neither would the court hold that section 9 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act is effective as a legislative construction of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, so as to require the application of principles different from those applied by the court.

Coverage, January to June 1948, by Reemployment Laws. The U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama recently refused to dismiss a reemployment action¹¹ filed against a railroad employer by a veteran who enlisted in the Armed Forces on February 18, 1948. The railroad's position was that no law was in effect between January 25, 1948, and June 24, 1948, under which reemployment rights could be acquired by entering the Armed Forces and later meeting the other statutory conditions.

The veteran claimed reemployment rights under section 7 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 (50 U. S. C. App. 351, 357), which defined such rights with reference to those enjoyed by inductees under the Selective Training and Service Act (50 U. S. C. App. 301, 308). The veteran argued that the Service Extension Act did not make the acquisition of reemployment rights by enlistees dependent on the existence of the power to induct. He further pointed out that the reemployment sections of the Selective Training and Service Act were excepted from the general repeal of that act and continued in force for the

⁸ *In re National Co., Inc.* (104 NLRB No. 94, May 4, 1953).

⁹ *In re Pipe Broadcasting Co.* (104 NLRB No. 2, Apr. 13, 1953).

¹⁰ *Addison v. Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.* (C. A. 5, May 15, 1953).

¹¹ *Griss v. Louisville & Nashville R. R.* (D. C. N. D. Ala., May 19, 1953).

benefit of those inducted in the past. Under the Service Extension Act, he argued, an enlistment would confer reemployment rights at any time, until the Congress by concurrent resolution terminated certain authority conferred upon the President by section 2 of that act.

In deciding in favor of the veteran, the district court ruled that the Joint Resolution of July 25, 1947, did not terminate the Presidential authority by direct reference to the Service Extension Act; neither did it terminate such authority indirectly, as the employer contended.

Unemployment Compensation

Receipt of Pension. The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors held¹² that a claimant receiving a pension was ineligible for benefits. During the course of the claimant's employment, both he and his employer contributed to a retirement fund. After his retirement, he received a monthly pension of \$155 from the retirement fund, and social-security benefits amounting to \$102 a month. Unemployment benefits were denied by the unemployment commissioner, whose decision was affirmed by the superior court.

Affirmation of the superior court's decision by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors was on the basis of section 7508 of the State law. That section provides that an individual shall be ineligible for benefits during any week with respect to which he has received, or is about to receive, remuneration in the form of any payment by way of compensation for loss of wages. The court held it was immaterial that claimant had contributed a portion of the payments to the retirement fund.

Labor Dispute Disqualification of Seamen. A California superior court, on a writ of mandate, affirmed¹³ the decision of the State Appeals Board disqualifying claimants from benefits. The court held that when there is a special group attachment to a certain type of work through a hiring hall arrangement, such as exists particularly in the maritime industry, a group action by union members in refusing to work because of a trade dispute will result in a disqualification from receiving unemployment-insurance benefits under section 56 (a) of the California act. Workers who were not actually working at the time of the dispute, but who were awaiting job assignments at the hiring hall, were also held to have "left their work by reason of a trade dispute" and to be subject to the disqualification. The court stated also that the disqualification applied even though the trade dispute arose after the termination of a collective-bargaining agreement and after termination of a court-enjoined "cooling-off" period.

¹² *Barclay v. Administrator* (Conn. Sup. Ct. of Errors, Mar. 17, 1953).

¹³ *Barber et al v. California Employment Stabilization Commission* (Calif. Super. Ct., Co. of San Francisco, Apr. 9, 1953).

¹⁴ *In re Stevenson* (N. C. Sup. Ct., Apr. 15, 1953).

¹⁵ *Mandes v. Employment Security Agency* (Idaho Sup. Ct., Apr. 7, 1953).

¹⁶ *Soren v. The Pyramid Rubber Co.* (Ohio Ct. of Common Pleas, Portage Co., Mar. 19, 1953).

The claimants contended that a ruling adverse to them would put the California act "out of conformity" with the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The court refused to pass on this, saying that it was not a litigable issue.

Labor Dispute Disqualification to End of Stoppage. The North Carolina Supreme Court disqualified¹⁴ a number of claimants unemployed because of a labor dispute. Claimants struck against their employer. When the strike ended, production was not resumed immediately, because of the necessity of securing raw materials and orders, and claimants therefore did not resume work for a few weeks after cessation of the strike.

The unemployment compensation deputy disqualified the claimants as of the beginning of the strike and for "so long as there is a stoppage of work attributable to a labor dispute at the plant" of the employer. The commission and the superior court affirmed this decision, and the case was appealed to the State supreme court, which also affirmed.

The supreme court held: (1) Claimants had the burden of showing that they were not disqualified for benefits; (2) the evidence was ample to support the findings of fact made by the deputy and adopted by the commission, and on appeal to the court from a final decision of the commission, that agency's findings as to the facts—if supported by evidence and in the absence of fraud—are conclusive; and (3) "the line of demarcation is not the end of the strike but the end of the work stoppage due to the strike."

Refusal To Do Unhealthful Work. The Idaho Supreme Court held¹⁵ that a claimant was not guilty of misconduct and was therefore qualified for benefits. Claimant, a miner, had contracted silicosis, and for several years had been doing outside work. He was temporarily assigned to operate a hoist inside the mine, and after operating the hoist for 3 weeks he walked away from his post and refused to do that work any longer because of his condition. He was discharged upon his continued refusal to operate the hoist. The State employment security agency's examiner held that claimant had been discharged for misconduct in connection with his employment, and the decision was affirmed by the State board. The supreme court reversed the decision, stating that claimant "was not recalcitrant or capricious in his refusal to return to the hoist, but apparently was justifiably concerned about his health, knowing he had an incurable condition which, though perhaps not aggravated by the smoke and dust, was at least irritated thereby. Therefore, there is absent any element of willfulness, essential to constitute misconduct." The court also held that the Board's findings are not binding on the court when the Board does not hear and see the witnesses.

Actively Seeking Work. An Ohio court of common pleas allowed benefits, reversing¹⁶ a decision of the State board of review which had held that claimant did not actively seek work. Claimant was unemployed for a period of 2½

months. During this period she sought employment at most of the manufacturing establishments which customarily employed women in the city of Ravenna, and also made contacts in two other towns. In holding that claimant was actively seeking work, the court said: "It is not required that one seeking employment should frantically or futilely rush from door to door of employers daily or weekly."

Temporary Employment—Disqualification. Two cases concern the effect of temporary employment upon State disqualification provisions.

(1) A New York claimant refused an offer of temporary employment which, as found later, would have been of 5 days' duration. A general disqualification was imposed on the claimant by the State commissioner, but the referee modified this by imposing a disqualification for the period of the temporary employment only. The appeal board restored the general disqualification, which action the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court affirmed.¹³ The State law, the court held, makes no distinction between temporary and permanent employment; and the refusal, without good cause, of any employment which otherwise meets the law's requirements, whether it be characterized as temporary or permanent, is sufficient to warrant disqualification for the period fixed by statute.

(2) In an Arkansas case, a claimant quit his job and then secured temporary employment elsewhere which lasted for a week. He then applied for benefits. Arkansas has a disqualification provision for voluntarily leaving one's last employment, which disqualification extends for 10 weeks of unemployment. There is also a provision which says that any week of disqualification may be satisfied by a week of

employment. Both the State board of review and the trial court held that the disqualification did not apply, since the temporary job was claimant's last employment. The Arkansas Supreme Court reversed,¹⁴ holding that claimant's work with the second employer was known by him to be temporary. Therefore the court stated, it could not be considered his last employment in the sense that he immediately became eligible to draw benefits; but this period of employment could effect a satisfaction of an equal period of the disqualification.

Voluntary Unemployment. The New Jersey Supreme Court disallowed¹⁵ benefits to a number of claimants. The Curtiss-Wright Corp. turned over the management of its cafeteria to the Slater System, Inc. An agreement between the two corporations provided that the cafeteria employees would continue to work for the Slater System. The employees, however, refused to work for Slater, because they did not wish to lose various benefits, including alleged seniority rights, under the collective-bargaining agreement with Wright, and also because of Slater's alleged anti-union views. The employees sought and eventually obtained production jobs with Wright, but sought benefits for the period of their intervening unemployment. The State board of review held the claimants ineligible. On appeal to the appellate division, the case was certified to the New Jersey Supreme Court, which held claimants ineligible for benefits because their unemployment was entirely voluntary in that they had refused suitable work and did not actively seek work.

¹³ *In re Lehrman* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 3d Jud. Dept., Mar. 18, 1953).

¹⁴ *Hope Brick Works v. Call* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Apr. 13, 1953).

¹⁵ *Ludwigsen v. N. J. Dept. of Labor*, (N. J. Sup. Ct., Mar. 30, 1953).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 13, 1953

AN ARBITRATION AWARD of a \$5 weekly wage increase was granted to 58,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers (AFL) in the New York coat and suit industry—their first general wage increase since November 1950. Another dispute, involving 80,000 dressmakers in the area, was submitted to arbitration shortly thereafter. (Source: New York Times, May 14, 1953.)

May 14

REPUDIATING the action of its locals in the Port of New York (see Chron. item for May 8, 1953, MLR, June 1953), the executive council of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) ordered the shapeup system of hiring to be abolished. On May 21, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor unanimously rejected as "unsatisfactory" ILA's report, submitted on May 15, on compliance with AFL cleanup demands. Further, on May 26, the AFL outlined specific instructions to the ILA regarding cleanup procedures and requested another report not later than 2 weeks preceding a hearing of the ILA before the AFL executive council scheduled for August 10, 1953. (Source: New York Times, May 15, 22, and 27, 1953.)

May 17

THE 65-DAY STRIKE of 1,100 members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and 4,500 members of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) at the jet-engine Evendale, Ohio, plant of General Electric ended when agreement was reached on terms covering a 6-to-8 cents hourly wage increase, improved seniority and grievance provisions, and other benefits. (Source: Washington Post, May 18, 1953.)

May 18

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Kind and Knox Gelatin Co.*, and the *International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Powerhouse Operators, Ice Plant Employees, and Maintenance Mechanics, Local No. 473 (AFL)*,

ruled that a union-shop contract does not bar a representation election when the incumbent union's officers had filed a false non-Communist affidavit before contract was executed. The Board ordered an election for the AFL union over the objection of Local 80-A, United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), whose present contract was signed November 6, 1952. The local's compliance letter was revoked in December 1952 (see Chron. item for Dec. 19, 1952, MLR, Feb. 1953) following the conviction of its business agent for having falsely sworn to a non-Communist affidavit filed with the NLRB (see Chron. item for Oct. 25, 1952, MLR, Dec. 1952). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 32, No. 7, May 25, 1953, LRRM, p. 1154.)

May 19

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S request for a 31-cent hourly wage reduction for 14,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) was turned down by an arbitrator. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, June 3, 1953, vol. 32, No. 10, LA, p. 437.)

May 22

THE GENERAL MOTORS CORP. and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) amended their 5-year contract to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in accordance with the Revised Consumer Price Index (see Chron. item for Feb. 4, 1953, MLR, Mar. 1953), a transfer of 19 cents of the current 24-cent-an-hour cost-of-living allowance to the base wage, an increase in the annual improvement factor from 4 to 5 cents an hour, and hourly wage increases for skilled workers. Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. signed similar agreements on May 26 and 27, respectively, except that both companies agreed, in addition, to increase monthly pension payments to \$137.50; General Motors consented to the new pension amount later. (Source: New York Times, May 23, 27, and 29, 1953.)

May 25

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER, former chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, was appointed CIO Organizational Disputes Arbitrator to replace George W. Taylor, who resigned (see Chron. item for Jan. 21, 1952, MLR, Mar. 1952). (Source: Labor's Daily, May 26, 1953.)

May 27

ANTHONY H. ESPOSIRO, president of the International Union of Doll & Toy Workers of the United States & Canada (AFL), died while addressing the union's first constitutional convention. He was succeeded by Harry Damino, formerly vice president of the union. (Source: New York Times, May 29, 1953.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

MAJOR AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES reached agreements with the CIO Automobile Workers to liberalize wage and pension provisions of their 5-year contracts. Wage negotiations between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the CIO Steelworkers were recessed following brief preliminary meetings on the union's proposal for a "general" wage increase. Unions representing more than a million railroad workers proposed changes in working conditions and rules, including establishment of an employer-financed health and welfare program.

Negotiations, Arbitration, and Strikes

Automobile Contract Reopenings. After extensive negotiations, the General Motors Corp., on May 22, agreed to reopen its 5-year contract with the United Automobile Workers (UAW-CIO)² and to liberalize existing wage provisions as follows: (1) inclusion in the basic wage rates of 19 of the 24 cents in hourly wage increases resulting from operation of the contractual cost-of-living escalator clause, with the remaining 5 cents subject to adjustment in accordance with future changes in the Revised Consumer Price Index; (2) an increase in the "annual improvement" or productivity factor from 4 to 5 cents an hour, effective May 29, 1953 and 1954; and (3) an increase of 10 cents an hour in the base hourly rates of skilled workers, effective June 1.³ After initially rejecting the union's proposal for an increase in the present \$125 monthly pension payment,⁴ GM agreed to \$137.50, after Ford and Chrysler settled on this amount. Agreement was also reached on a method of converting the application of the contractual escalator clause from the "Old Series" CPI to the Revised CPI, effective with the pay period starting June 1. The new clause provides that, for each 0.6-point change in the Revised CPI above 113.6, the cost-of-living allowance will change by 1 cent; below

113.6, it will change by 1 cent for each 0.68-point fluctuation in the index.⁵

Subsequently, the Ford Motor Co. agreed with the UAW on the same wage improvements incorporated in the GM settlement. In addition, it agreed to increase maximum monthly pensions from \$125 to \$137.50, including Social Security benefits, effective June 1; increase the hourly wages of about 500 die sinkers and pattern makers by an additional 10 cents—a total of 20 cents an hour; and permit retired employees to buy hospitalization and surgical insurance at company-group rates. An agreement similar to the Ford settlement was also reached with the Chrysler Corp.

The Ford agreement coincided with settlement of a 5-week unauthorized strike by UAW members at the company's Canton, Ohio, forging plant. Other major automobile manufacturers were also affected by strikes of the union's members at several supplier plants, including Borg-Warner Corp., Warner Gear Division, Muncie, Ind.; and Budd Co., Briggs Mfg. Co., and GM's Transmission Division—all in Detroit, Mich.

Steel. Preliminary wage negotiations began May 14 between the United Steelworkers (USA-CIO) and the U. S. Steel Corp. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. Bargaining sessions with other major steel companies, including Jones and Laughlin, Republic, and Bethlehem, commenced shortly thereafter.

Negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp., the leading company in the industry, were suspended May 15 in order to give the company time to study the union's arguments for a "general" wage increase.⁶ The Steelworkers' proposal was based on these principal contentions: (1) steel industry profits were at record levels; (2) steelworkers' productivity had increased more rapidly than wages; (3) persistence of inflationary tendencies, despite the recent leveling-off in living costs,

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See May 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 530).

³ See November 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 550).

⁴ See April 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 418).

⁵ The index of 113.6 corresponds to the present 5-cent cost-of-living adjustment. The different rate of adjustment below this level was presumably adopted to allow any changes in the present cost-of-living allowance to occur at the rate at which the allowance was originally earned under the Old Series Index.

⁶ See June 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 637).

required higher wages to maintain adequate living standards; and (4) increased general purchasing power was necessary for the "economic well-being" of the Nation. Company negotiators also agreed to consider Steelworkers' arguments for establishing joint committees to study proposals for inauguration of a guaranteed annual wage and improvements in pension and social-insurance benefits. The understanding was reached after the union conceded that its contract with the company did not permit a strike in 1953 on the two proposals.⁶

Clothing. A general weekly wage increase of \$5, effective July 6, was given to approximately 56,000 workers (cutters, operators, pressers, finishers, and sample tailors) in the women's coat and suit industry in the New York metropolitan area under an award made by the industry's impartial chairman on May 13. The dispute involved the Cloak Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU-AFL) and several employer associations. On the basis of a standard 35-hour workweek the increase averaged approximately 14 cents an hour for timework, the union estimated. Smaller weekly wage increases were awarded to an additional 2,400 semiskilled and unskilled employees, as follows: examiners, \$4.50; finishers' helpers, \$4; and floor employees, \$3.50.

The arbitrator rejected employer contentions that a wage increase was unwarranted because of existing slack conditions in the industry and the recent leveling-off of consumer prices. He held that it was not within his province to determine whether the union's demand for higher wages was "wise, economically sound, or just," but whether the increase was justified under the terms of the contractual cost-of-living escalator provision.⁷ Immediately following the award, the union's Dress Joint Board submitted a wage dispute, affecting about 80,000 dress workers in the New York area,⁸ to the dress industry's impartial chairman for decision.

Another development affecting wages in the women's garment industry occurred when the ILGWU directed its locals not to sign contracts which do not provide a basic 35-hour workweek. It served notice on employers throughout the country that it would strike to enforce the order.

The action, approved at the union's triennial convention which opened May 18, served a twofold purpose: (1) to meet complaints by New York City garment manufacturers operating on a 35-hour work schedule that manufacturers in other areas had signed contracts with local unions permitting operations in excess of 35 hours a week without overtime payments, and (2) to extend the benefits of the shorter workweek to all the union's members. The union's executive board reported that 52 percent of the union's 430,000 members worked a 35-hour week, 18 percent were on a 37½-hour work schedule, and 30 percent worked 40 hours a week. Three-quarters of the workers on the 35-hour week were employed in New York City and surrounding areas.

The convention also adopted a national system of reciprocity among all ILGWU retirement plans so that members could take jobs in different branches of the women's garment industry in any area without forfeiting protection under employer-financed pension funds. Under existing ILGWU pension provisions, employees who change jobs may retain accumulated retirement credits only if the transfers are within the same branch of the industry in the same area. A reciprocal arrangement covering the pension funds of several ILGWU affiliates had been established previously.⁷ The new plan is designed to extend this arrangement to all garment centers, with retirement costs to be prorated on the basis of actual time worked by union members in each area. It will become effective upon approval by employer and union trustees of the industry's jointly administered pension funds.

Textiles. The American Woolen Co.'s request for an hourly wage reduction of about 31 cents was denied under an arbitration decision affecting about 16,000 employees represented by the CIO Textile Workers.⁹ The arbitrator's major considerations in arriving at the decision included the following: (1) a policy of adjusting wage rates to company experience would be unsound as it would disregard the established yardstick of the value of services performed and inaugurate a new policy of tying wages to the business situation; (2) approval of the entire reduction requested

⁷ For further discussion of the existing ILGWU reciprocal pension fund arrangement, see March 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 243).

would not cure the ills of the woolen and worsted industry; (3) since the present national trend is toward higher wages and since wages of American Woolen Co. employees are "not excessive," an arbitrator could not be expected to order the proposed reduction which would provide only partial relief; and (4) the company's competitive position had not been adversely affected by the recent depression in the industry because this situation had affected other manufacturers with equal severity.

Railroads. Fifteen nonoperating unions representing over 1 million office, depot, shop, and track workers served notices on the Nation's railroad systems on May 22, requesting reopening of their contracts for negotiations on five proposed changes in working conditions and rules. Wage provisions are not reopenable until October 1.² The proposals provided for (1) inauguration of a comprehensive, employer-paid health and welfare program, including group life insurance and complete medical and hospital care; (2) improved vacation benefits, including an increase in the maximum paid vacation period from 10 to 20 days for workers with 15 or more years' service; (3) establishment of 7 paid holidays and an increase from time and a half to double-time pay for holidays worked; (4) double-time pay for work on Sundays, if it is a scheduled rest day, and time and a half if it is not; and (5) liberalization of the free transportation rule to provide improved allowances for all railroad employees. The proposals will be processed through the machinery provided under the Railway Labor Act. Bargaining meetings will begin on a local basis, but the unions have established a national bargaining group in case the local representatives are unable to conclude satisfactory agreements.

Hosiery. Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) voted to instruct the union's officers to seek a general hourly wage increase of 20 cents in negotiations to replace the present contract, which runs until August 31, 1953. They also proposed restoration of wage reductions—ranging up to 25 percent—that had been placed into effect under an arbitration decision early in 1952.³

² See March 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 315).

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Meatpacking. The United Packinghouse Workers (UPW-CIO) served notices on the Big Four meatpacking firms—Cudahy, Swift, Armour, and Wilson—of its intention to reopen contracts for wage negotiations affecting about 80,000 workers. A UPW spokesman stated that the discussions were expected to set a pattern for an additional 50,000 members of the union employed by smaller packers. Meanwhile, the AFL Meat Cutters accepted a UPW proposal for joint negotiation with the major packers.

Maritime. Included in a list of about 100 new contract proposals submitted to East and Gulf Coast dry-cargo steamship operators by the National Maritime Union (CIO) were an unspecified general wage increase; liberalized overtime, penalty, subsistence, and travel-rate provisions; and increased employer pension and welfare contributions. Another major proposal provided for hiring of unlicensed personnel through the union's employment offices. A large number of bargaining proposals were also presented to tanker and collier operators. Contracts with both employer groups continue until June 15.

Shipbuilding. The CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers was seeking a "substantial" wage increase for some 40,000 workers in negotiations with 3 major shipbuilding companies—Bethlehem Steel, Todd Shipyards, and the Maryland Dry Dock. Contracts with the companies continue until June 23, 1954, but are subject to reopening for wage discussions.

Copper. Representatives of 18 unions—including the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.); Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.); Retail Clerks (AFL); and Machinists (AFL)—announced a program of mutual cooperation in contract bargaining, affecting about 18,000 employees of the Anaconda Copper Co. They voted to seek an hourly wage increase of "not less than 15 cents" in 1953 and to recommend to each union represented that it seek increased pension payments and liberalization of the present voluntary retirement clause.

General Electric Co. The prolonged strike by about 5,600 workers at GE's Evendale (Cincinnati), Ohio, jet-aircraft-engine plant ended May

17 after members of the CIO Automobile Workers and AFL Machinists voted to accept the company's offer of wage increases ranging from 6 to 8 cents an hour, improved seniority and grievance provisions, and some adjustments in job classifications. Members of the CIO Electrical Workers on June 1 ratified an agreement on wage-seniority and apprentice-training issues that had caused idleness of approximately 7,000 employees at GE's 2 Syracuse, N. Y., plants since early April.⁸ About 1,600 members of the AFL Technical Engineers ended a brief walkout at GE's Lynn, Everett, and Pittsfield, Mass., plants on May 17, following the union's recommendation for a "temporary truce" in the dispute over its demands for a wage increase of 12 percent. The union urged a termination of the walkout on the ground that "an indefinite continuation of the current work stoppage can only lead to further hardship on the company and its employees."

Other Developments

Union Mergers. With regard to approval of a proposed merger of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union (DPOWU-Ind.) and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWDSU-CIO) into a single 130,000 member CIO affiliate,⁹ CIO officials expressed hope that the local of the United Department Store Workers of America (CIO) which represents about 8,000 employees of R. H. Macy & Co., New York City, would decide to join the proposed unified organization. In approving the merger plan, CIO President Reuther stated that a major change in the DPOWU "structure and ideology has been developing" for 2 years and that CIO officials had concluded, after intensive study, that DPOWU officials had "sincerely and irrevocably broken with the Communist Party." The merger proposal will be voted upon at conventions of the DPOWU and the RWDSU to be held in October. Upon approval, a new organization will be created and chartered by the CIO. A drive to organize workers in retail and wholesale merchandising as a part of the proposed merger program was announced by both unions.

Closer working relationships and continued efforts toward a limited merger were pledged at a meeting of the executive committees of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots (AFL) and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO). The two

unions reaffirmed their support of a merger program adopted earlier this year⁴ and decided to conduct a membership referendum on the proposed consolidation. The merger plan would retain autonomy for the two crafts at all levels except at the top. Leaders of both unions declared they would continue to cooperate in negotiations with ship owners, regardless of the outcome of the merger discussions. Joint action had already proved valuable in obtaining favorable agreements, it was reported, and efforts will be made to obtain similar contract expiration dates and to present the same contract proposals to the employers. Meanwhile, joint subcommittees were appointed to explore the possibilities of joint administration of the unions' welfare plans, to cooperate in the field of national legislation, and to meet with officials of other maritime unions that might consider participating in the proposed merger.

Longshoremen. Unanimous rejection of the report of the International Longshoremen's Association⁵ (ILA-AFL) executive council on the ground that it was "inadequate" was announced on May 21 by the AFL's executive council which scheduled a hearing of the ILA in August. Following this hearing, the AFL council will submit a report of the controversy to the Federation's next annual convention which is to convene in September.

The ILA executive council, in its unanimous report to AFL president, George Meany, on May 15, outlined the measures it planned to take in order to meet the Federation's ultimatum to inaugurate specified reforms or face the loss of its charter.⁶ It promised to eliminate the shapeup hiring system but did not specify the nature of a substitute procedure. However, it stated that it would remove the arbitrary power of the hiring boss to select workers, while "conserving the desirable seniority and priority features of the steady-gang system." Replying to the AFL demand for removal of all ILA officials who had accepted bribes and gifts from employers, the report pledged to prohibit such practices, but stated that full-time dock workers who served also as local union officials could receive gifts "comparable to the bonus or gift received by other employees" of their employers. On the question of removing ILA officials with criminal records, the ILA stated that there was no Federation rule barring these individuals

⁸ See March 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 290).

from holding office in an AFL affiliate. "When and if such rule is adopted," the report continued, "it should be incorporated in the constitution of the AFL and should be applicable to all unions holding [AFL] charters. . . . In that event, we in the ILA . . . pledge . . . to abide by any such provision within both its spirit and letter." The ILA also reported that it had previously adopted a program of "minimum standards" designed to insure democratic administration of local union operations.

A day prior to its report, the ILA's officers had directed the union's wage scale committee to incorporate a "clear and explicit system of hiring eliminating the shape-up" in the next contract with shipping and stevedoring firms.² "Drastic discipline" was threatened in the event of non-compliance with the order. Contract negotiations to replace the present agreement which continues until September 30 were scheduled to begin in mid-August.

The AFL council's action repudiated a previous affirmative vote by ILA New York and New Jersey locals on the question: "Are you satisfied with the present method of hiring?"³ Earlier, AFL President Meany had testified before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee investigating waterfront crime conditions⁴ that the question was "loaded" because an alternative hiring system was not offered to the dockworkers. He refused to specify measures that the AFL would take if the ILA did not satisfactorily comply with the Federation's ultimatum to "clean house," stating: "We will do what we want to do to run our Federation and we will do it in a decent way and will kick these people out if we think these people should be kicked out. But we will not convict anyone without trial."

A detailed program for reform of the Port of New York waterfront was proposed in a report by the New York State Crime Commission on May 21, following the conclusion of an exhaustive investigation of racketeering and other waterfront abuses.¹⁰ The commission recommended the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of a State Division of Port Administration with broad powers to regulate New York pier operations. These powers would include (1) registration of dockworkers (longshoremen and checkers)

at State-controlled waterfront Employment Information Centers as a substitute for the shapeup hiring system, which would be outlawed; (2) denial of employment to dockworkers convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors or whose presence on the waterfront would "endanger the public peace, safety and welfare;" (3) licensing and supervision of stevedoring firms and individual stevedore contractors, and those engaged in loading and unloading trucks at piers and warehouses; and (4) licensing of port watchmen and guards, and superintendents and foremen in charge of hiring dockworkers. The commission also recommended establishment of "minimum standards" of operation to be observed by all labor unions, including provisions for maintenance of bank accounts and adequate financial records, preparation of annual financial audits, and periodic State-supervised elections of union officers by secret ballot. It suggested, however, that legislation in this area be deferred in order to give the unions an opportunity to institute voluntary reforms and to await clarification of State-Federal jurisdictional problems by Congress in connection with its consideration of proposals for revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.⁶ Public hearings on the commission's proposals were scheduled June 8-9 by New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

Taft-Hartley Act. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee scheduled an executive session June 3 to prepare proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. The House Education and Labor Committee concluded hearings on proposed revisions of the act on May 9.⁶

Senate Labor Committee Chairman H. Alexander Smith made public a bill drafted by the Committee's staff which reportedly reflected the views of several committee members, and which would revise the policy statement of the act. It would narrow the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board by returning exclusive jurisdiction to the States in areas predominantly local in character and importance, and by empowering the States to regulate strikes, picketing, and lockouts, and to protect the public health or safety during labor disputes by authorizing the Board to cede additional jurisdiction to the States. In addition, the bill would increase the Board's membership from 5 to 7; replace the Board's general counsel with a new and independent

² See January 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 63).

agency to investigate and prosecute unfair labor-practice charges; permit discharge of employees with Communist affiliations at the request of a union under a valid union-shop agreement; tighten the act's feather-bedding provisions to apply to work that is not "relevant or useful"; extend the "free speech" provision to representation cases; permit industries in which employment is "casual, intermittent, or temporary" to enter into prehiring contracts with unions requiring union membership after 7 instead of 30 days; allow plant guards to join the same unions as production workers in their plants; permit employees who are discharged during disputes over economic issues to vote in representation elections; tighten the non-Communist oath requirement and extend the provision to employers; and make

injunctions in unfair labor-practice cases discretionary with the NLRB except that, in secondary boycott cases, the injunction would be mandatory.

The bill differed in some important respects from one previously introduced by the Committee's chairman.⁶ The previous bill proposed exemption of the building and construction industry from the act. The new bill would not specifically exempt employers of less than 10 persons, as in the previous bill, but would exempt employers on the basis of dollar standards applied to the amount of goods they produced or sold in interstate commerce. In addition, the telephone industry would be excluded from the exemption given in the previous bill to public utilities doing 75 percent of their business within a State.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Trade Unions. By Allan Flanders. [London], New York, etc., Hutchinson's University Library, 1952. 172 pp., bibliography, chart. 8s. 6d. net.

An unusually well written and useful little volume, apparently directed to those Britishers, trade unionists and others, who feel the need for a brief, clear picture of one of the more important institutions of contemporary Britain. The book may be even more useful for Americans who want to know more about the British trade union movement; and more particularly for those who want to discover and understand those characteristics which make it act so differently from the trade union movement in the United States. The first reaction to British unionism is likely to be one of surprise at the degree of similarity to American unionism. This usually gives way to wonder at the extent of the differences between the two. The work at hand is well calculated to clarify both the differences and their causes.

The author is well informed concerning the American trade union movement, and obviously has American readers in mind. He therefore points up the important difference in the handling of compulsory unionism; the greater British successes in organizing the white collar workers; the importance of national bargaining in Great Britain; the vastly greater emphasis in American collective bargaining contracts upon union security and seniority; special problems of internal trade union democracy; and, most of all, the great difference which it makes to have a cooperative movement and a Labor Party.

This latter point serves to dramatize the most important underlying distinction between the two movements. Mr. Flanders shows in the simplest terms how much difference it makes to a labor movement to have alternative lines of attack through the cooperatives, the Labor Party, and the trade unions, and how each institution is vitally affected by the existence of the others.

A principal merit of the volume is its systematic historical approach. This is achieved not only by the brief historical introduction, but particularly by a description of the steps by which each major aspect of British trade union organization and practice came into being. For

example, there is a detailed record of the amalgamation history of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The author intends to convey two principal conclusions. The first is that trade unions, if they are relatively free to take independent action, are indispensable to the maintenance of democracy in a capitalist or semicapitalist society. The second is that, in spite of this fact, the problems confronting British trade unions today are exceedingly difficult, and perhaps even insuperable. One may be optimistic, but not certain, that solutions can be found.

In spite of the limitations of space, the author finds room to discuss effectively such subjects as the working relations between the trade unions and the Labor Party, the internal finances of the unions, and the reasons why the unions found it necessary to take extraordinary action against the Communists within their ranks.

The last chapter, on "Relations with the State," is essentially an essay on the dilemma that confronts a movement which, at one and the same time, aims at a planned economy and independent trade unions. (This is a much livelier issue in Britain than in America, where collective bargaining is a cult as well as an institution, and where its limitations have been neither so real nor so apparent.) It must be confessed that the essay is by no means reassuring. There is little comfort to be found in the discussion of "wages policy," and certainly there is too much implicit acceptance, for most Americans, of cartelization. These are not defects. On the contrary, the chapter is an enlightening description of a problem which Americans might be considering now, while still free from pressure for an immediate solution. For this and other reasons, Mr. Flanders' book ought to have wide appeal for thoughtful American adults and serve also as a valuable supplement to texts on trade unions and industrial relations in the United States.

—GEORGE W. BROOKS.

The Political Economy of Monopoly—Business, Labor, and Government Policies. By Fritz Machlup. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1952. 544 pp. \$5.50.

This book can be read profitably by both the economist and the general public. It provides useful background information on competition and monopoly without delving deeply into theory.

Part I contains a discussion of the notions and concepts which underlie competition and monopoly. Brushed away by clear definition and discussion are the cobwebs which obscure the varying usages by economists and laymen of such words as "perfect market," "pure competition," "perfect competition," "competitive prices," and "monopoly." Concepts often given normative significance (e. g., collusion, merger, price inflexibility, and exploitation) are discussed objectively, with economic concepts distinguished from general public interpretations. Among the techniques used for appraisal of monopolistic restraints is a balance sheet listing pros and cons.

Part II deals with business policies. Listed are many business practices which, in some fashion, tend to restrict the free operations of a market.

Part III discusses governmental policies affecting monopoly. A chapter on antitrust laws provides a chronol-

ogy of significant edicts, laws, and developments extending over ancient, English, and American history. Also discussed are important governmental aids to monopoly—corporation privileges, tax policies favoring one group or another, trade barriers, patent laws, licensing provisions, natural resource conservation, price controls, and labor legislation.

Part IV is concerned with monopolistic labor policies. The author, with skill, first defines his subject and then clearly states the problems under consideration. Standard phrases and arguments steeped in sentimentality are examined straightforwardly for substantive content. For example, the well-known argument that "unorganized workers are at a disadvantage because labor is the most perishable of commodities" is minimized by showing the existence of hundreds of items, encompassing a large part of our economy, with the same kind of time utility.

The effects of bargaining power and monopolistic wage determination are considered in a theoretical framework. Particular policies are evaluated in relation to their effects upon wage levels, employment, national income, and general economic stability. Questions of the amount and source of labor's share are discussed with the plea that the most important considerations are the economic functions of prices and wages—efficient allocation of resources (including labor).

Part V considers various aspects of economic fact and theory (particularly the evaluation of monopoly from a welfare viewpoint) and problems in measuring the degree of monopoly. Included are critiques of extant methods and the author's suggestions for measurement criteria and approach.

—PHILIP M. RITZ.

Health Insurance

National Health Insurance and Alternative Plans for Financing Health. By Seymour E. Harris. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1953. 39 pp. 25 cents.

Permanent and Total Disability Aid. By Margaret Greenfield. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1953. 54 pp., bibliography; processed. (1953 Legislative Problems, 4.) \$1.25.

Deals with the California situation against the background of Federal and State experience.

Regional Differences in 1951-52 Sickness Beneficiaries and Benefits. (In Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 51-55.)

A study of benefit payments to railroad employees under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Cash Disability Benefits in Ohio. By Edison L. Bowers and Sam Arnold. Columbus, Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1952. xxvii, 211 pp., charts.

Report on the nature and extent of coverage by private plans providing group disability insurance, paid sick leave, and miscellaneous types of disability benefit plans,

as of December 31, 1949. The data are based on a survey conducted by the Ohio Disability Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Health Insurance in Great Britain, 1911-1948. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, Research Division, 1952. 163 pp., bibliography, charts; processed. (Social Security Series Memorandum 11.)

A comprehensive study of British health insurance in effect before adoption of the present national health service program.

Other countries covered by reports already published in this series are New Zealand, Denmark, and Sweden (Social Security Series Memoranda 8, 9 (revised), and 10).

Industries and Occupations (General Reports)

Research in the Economics of Forestry. Edited by William A. Duerr and Henry J. Vaux. Washington, Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, 1953. 475 pp. \$6.

The twofold purpose of the book is to define forest economics as a field of organized knowledge and to explore methods of research in the economics of forestry. Written principally for the technical reader, the book covers over 100 research topics. Those of special labor interest include labor requirements, labor supply, output per man-hour, wage structure, and conditions of employment.

Rural Teachers in 1951-52. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1953. 63 pp., charts. (Research Bull., Vol. XXXI, No. 1.) 50 cents.

Presents data on incomes and expenditures, living conditions, sick leave, retirement benefits, and other aspects of the status of rural teachers.

Coal Production and Supplies for Western Europe in 1952 and 1953. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1953. 102 pp. \$1.25, Columbia University Press, [International Documents Service], New York 27.

Contains information on output per worker, number of shifts lost from specified causes, and incentive and bonus schemes.

Nationalization in Practice: The British Coal Industry. By William Warren Haynes. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1953. 413 pp., bibliography, diagrams, map. \$4.

A comprehensive and objective study of the British coal industry under nationalization, indicating that the experiment is not as successful as advocates of nationalization had hoped, nor the failure feared by its opponents.

Third Report of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, With Financial Accounts, Year Ended June 30, 1952. Sydney, 1953. 49 pp.

Includes statistics of wages and hours, 1947-52, and of man-hours lost through rain and through disputes.

Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry Into the Water-front Industry, New Zealand. Wellington, 1952. 217 pp. 3s. 9d.

A detailed report on labor conditions, with data on wages and hours for varying periods down to June 1952.

International Labor Office

The International Labor Organization: Partnership for Peace—Workers, Employers, Governments. Washington, International Labor Office, [1953]. 30 pp., illus. Single copies free. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

World Labor Report, 1953—Productivity and Welfare, Economic and Social Survey, Activities of the I. L. O. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 141 pp., charts, illus. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of Director-General of International Labor Office, prepared for 36th Session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, June 1953.

Labor Organizations

The International Trade Secretariats. By Melvin J. Segal. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 9 pp. (Serial R. 2094; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1953.) Free.

The Miners: Years of Struggle; A History of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (from 1910 Onwards). By R. Page Arnot. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1953. 567 pp., bibliography, illus. 35s.

The first volume of this history, published in 1949, covered the period from 1889 to 1910.

The Society of London Bookbinders, 1780-1951. By Ellic Howe and John Child. London, Sylvan Press, Ltd., 1952. 288 pp. 30s.

The Trade Unionist in Britain. London, Central Office of Information, Reference Division, 1952. 50 pp.

Trade Unions in Ireland. (In *Trade Union Information*, Irish Trade Union Congress, Dublin, April 1953, pp. 2-4. 6d.)

Shows the number and membership of unions in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland separately. The figures include revisions of some of the data published in the preceding issue of *Trade Union Information*. That issue also contains a list of unions.

Migrants and Migratory Labor

Handbook of International Measures for Protection of Migrants and General Conditions to be Observed in their Settlement. New York, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, 1953. 278 pp. (ST/SOA/15; Sales No., 1953, IV, 5.) \$3, Columbia University, International Documents Service, New York 27.

Organized Movement of Seasonal Farm Workers—Methods Adopted by Some National Employment Services. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1953, pp. 367-375. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Describes methods used by employment services in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States to regulate the movement of seasonal labor.

Proceedings of Southwest Regional Conference on Migrant Labor, March 4-6, 1953, Albuquerque, New Mexico. [Santa Fe?], New Mexico Commission on Children and Youth, 1953. 64 pp.; processed.

Emphasis of the conference was on the needs of children and youth of migrant families, but the general problem of migrant labor was also discussed.

Selected Bibliography on Migratory Agricultural Labor. New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1953. 4 pp.; processed.

Occupations

Careers in Labor Relations. By Robert Shostek. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1953. 5 pp., illus. (Occupational Brief Series.) 20 cents.

Titles of other pamphlets published in this series in 1953, not previously listed in the *Monthly Labor Review*, are: *Career as Sanitarian; Career as Speech Therapist; Careers for Technical School Graduates; Careers in Real Estate.*

Employment Outlook for Technicians—A Report on Draftsmen, Engineering Aids, Laboratory Technicians, and Electronic Technicians. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 29 pp., chart, illus. (Bull. 1131.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Guide to the Engineering Professions in the Aviation Industries. New York, Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, 1953. 63 pp., chart.

Legal Secretary's Complete Handbook. By Besse May Miller. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953. 662 pp., forms. \$7.50.

Contains detailed information and instructions on the many duties of a secretary in a law office, with descriptions of various types of legal documents and procedures.

Older Workers and the Aged

Age of Workers in Covered Employment: Industry Differences, 1949. By Anna Bercowitz. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, April 1953, pp. 3-9. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Analysis of age differences of workers in 68 selected industries covered by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program in 1949.

Age of Railroad Employees, 1950. (In *Monthly Review*, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 43-48, chart.)

Shows the number and percent of railroad employees, by sex, in various age groups, from those under 20 to those 70 and over.

Data on railroad workers past retirement age, in 1951 and earlier years, are given in the Board's *Monthly Review* for April.

Age Distribution of Maine Skilled Workers. Augusta, Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 12 pp.; processed. (DLI Bull. 220.)

Minnesota's Aging Citizens—A Report on Their Employment, Recreation, Living Arrangements, Economic Welfare. St. Paul, Minnesota Commission on Aging, 1953. 68 pp., chart, map.

The Aging in New Jersey—Background Statistics. Trenton, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Statistics and Research, 1953. 22 pp.; processed. (Research Bull. 106.)

Sixty-Five: A Report Concerning Pennsylvania's Aged. Harrisburg, General Assembly, Joint State Government Commission, 1953. 96 pp., chart.

Covers living conditions, resources, factors affecting earnings, and governmental measures for the benefit of persons 65 years of age and over.

Prices and Cost of Living

Price Control: Prospect and Retrospect. (In *Iowa Law Review*, Iowa City, Winter 1953, pp. 209-333. \$2.)

Symposium of nine articles by different writers, including members of Congress and former officials of the Federal Office of Price Stabilization.

Price Indexes and Quality Changes. By Erland v. Hofsten. Stockholm, Bokförlaget Forum; London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1952. 136 pp., bibliography. 26s.

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Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, September 1952. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 48 pp.; processed. (Publication B-67.)

Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, [Great Britain], 1950, With a Supplement on Food Expenditure by Urban Working-Class Households, 1940-1949—Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee. London, Ministry of Food, 1952. 131 pp. 4s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Social Security (General)

Characteristics of State Public Assistance Plans Under the Social Security Act—Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance, 1953. 108 pp. (Public Assistance Report 21.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Methods of Administering Assistance to the Needy—Study by the [United Nations] Secretary-General of Programs in Seven Countries. New York, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, 1952. 47 pp. (E/CN.5/273; Sales No., 1952, IV, 10.) 40 cents, Columbia University, International Documents Service, New York 27.

Social Services of the Commonwealth [of Australia]. [Canberra?], Department of Social Services, 1953. 30 pp., illus.

These services include unemployment and sickness benefits; old-age, invalidity, and widows' pensions; child endowment; and maternity allowances.

Tendencies of Social Security Legislation in the Countries Which Signed the Brussels Pact. By Pierre Laroque. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, January-February 1953, pp. 3-25.)

Unemployment Insurance

Maryland Unemployment Compensation—Some Industry Experience. College Park, University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1953. 11 pp., charts. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. 6, No. 4.)

Includes conclusions and recommendations.

A Report to the Maryland Department of Employment Security on Long Range Unemployment Insurance Costs and Benefit Financing. [Baltimore, Department of Employment Security], 1952. 64 pp.; processed.

Digest of the Financial Experience and Actuarial Requirements of the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Program. Salem, Oregon State Unemployment Compensation Commission, [1953]. 25 pp., charts; processed.

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The Effect of Changing Economic Conditions Upon Wage Escalator Contracts. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

Address at meeting of Industrial Relations Research Association, Pittsburgh, April 24, 1953.

The Growth, Status, and Implications of Wage Escalation. By H. M. Douty. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 4 pp. (Serial R. 2095; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1953.) Free.

Occupational Wage Survey: Providence, R. I., December 1952; Newark-Jersey City, N. J., November 1952; St. Louis, Mo., December 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 18, 21, and 20 pp. (Bull. 1116, Parts 10, 11, and 12.) 20 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, [Canada]. 1945-1952. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1953. 33 pp., charts. 25 cents.

Wage Changes During 1952 in Collective Agreements, [Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1953, pp. 548-551. 15 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

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Proceedings of the 17th Annual Conference of State Minimum-Wage Administrators, Held by the Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C., September 18-19, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 42 pp.; processed. (D-62.) Free.

The Shortage of Young Women Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 7 pp. (Leaflet 15.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Short-Term Training Program in an Aircraft Engine Plant. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 11 pp., illus. (Bull. 245; Training for Women Report.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Womanpower Committees During World War II—United States and British Experience. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 73 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 244.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women in the Labor Force in Puerto Rico. San Juan, Department of Labor, 1952. 9 pp.; processed. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 4.)

Working Wives and Mothers. By Stella B. Applebaum, New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1952. 32 pp., bibliography. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 188.) 25 cents.

Miscellaneous

Lectures on Atomic Energy Industrial and Legal Problems, Delivered at University of Michigan Law School, June 26-28, 1952. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Law School, 1952. 280 pp., charts, diagrams, map. \$5.

Among the lectures are discussions of the philosophy underlying the creation and activities of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Panel on Labor Relations and its effectiveness to date, and of radiation hazards to atomic energy workers, the general program for protection against harmful exposure, and existing provisions for compensating for any injuries incurred.

Methods of Statistical Analysis in Economics and Business. By Edward E. Lewis. Boston, New York, etc., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953. 686 pp., bibliography, charts. \$5.50.

Readings in Business Cycles and National Income. Edited by Alvin H. Hansen and Richard V. Clemence. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1953. 588 pp., charts. (Norton Readings in Economics.) \$5.25.

Selected Case Problems in Industrial Management. By Paul E. Holden and Frank K. Shallenberger. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953. 318 pp., charts, diagrams, forms, plans. \$3.75.

A 100-page section deals with labor relations, nonwage incentives, wage-payment plans, and safety measures.

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The Structure of the Employee Classes in France During the Last Fifty Years. By Michel Collinet. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1953, pp. 211-235, charts. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Sosialstatistikkens Historie i Norge Gjennom 100 År (1850-1950). Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1952. 83 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 113.)

History of social statistics in Norway during 100 years, 1850-1950.

Statistical Year Book, Thailand, 1952. [Bangkok], National Economic Council, Central Statistical Office, 1953. 414 pp. (New Series, Vol. I.) In Thai and English.

Cooperatives, vocational education, the labor force, production, and prices are among the subjects covered.

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NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In subsequent issues of the Review, technical notes will describe these revisions.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)													
	1953					1952								
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
	Total, both sexes													
Total labor force														66,298
Civilian labor force														62,778
Unemployment	62,964	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	64,390	62,778
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,306	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,284	1,418	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	656	818	812	930	1,018	822	850	794	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	326	376	394	480	458	280	302	312	286	422	476	288	352	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	116	146	188	132	150	102	104	86	110	130	116	78	98	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	150	166	184	160	178	109	108	104	152	122	106	146	158	
Employment	61,658	61,228	61,460	60,224	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	
Nonagricultural	55,208	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	
Worked 35 hours or more	45,988	45,478	46,000	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	
Worked 15-34 hours	6,608	6,930	6,712	6,368	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	1,926	2,074	2,325	2,172	1,992	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	
With a job but not at work ³	1,746	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,090	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,966	3,436	2,052	
Agricultural	6,390	6,070	5,720	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	
Worked 35 hours or more	4,344	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,418	
Worked 15-34 hours	1,578	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	230	194	250	254	218	248	194	218	212	194	174	184	120	
With a job but not at work ³	230	222	324	335	298	249	128	108	182	180	160	98	116	
Males														46,735
Total labor force														
Civilian labor force	43,848	43,898	43,892	43,602	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	
Unemployment	808	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,360	958	814	714	964	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	
Employment	42,950	42,794	42,784	42,448	41,974	42,275	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	
Nonagricultural	37,470	37,498	37,758	37,645	37,169	37,234	37,582	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620
Worked 35 hours or more	32,582	32,382	32,686	32,068	32,046	33,215	32,378	32,356	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	
Worked 15-34 hours	2,822	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,306	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	854	904	964	810	767	698	658	542	494	562	628	780		
With a job but not at work ³	1,212	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	
Agricultural	5,480	5,266	5,026	4,802	4,800	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,278	5,670	
Worked 35 hours or more	4,134	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	
Worked 15-34 hours	960	846	946	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706	870	775	566	618	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	184	140	188	204	178	200	112	152	154	152	134	140	76	
With a job but not at work ³	202	180	282	294	254	221	118	96	178	132	134	90	74	
Females														19,563
Total labor force														
Civilian labor force	19,110	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082	19,081	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	
Unemployment	408	478	566	544	532	447	604	570	574	600	698	680	630	
Employment	18,708	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,658	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	
Nonagricultural	17,798	17,690	17,982	17,912	17,906	18,393	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,860	17,320	17,352	17,596	
Worked 35 hours or more	13,406	13,095	13,344	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,622	11,926	12,410	13,224	
Worked 15-34 hours	2,786	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,748	2,618	3,022	2,334	2,696	2,508	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	1,072	1,170	1,292	1,188	1,182	1,511	1,804	1,182	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	
With a job but not at work ³	834	652	582	680	680	615	564	515	512	542	558	2,210	1,238	
Agricultural	910	774	694	564	644	708	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	
Worked 35 hours or more	212	204	212	142	156	262	638	520	974	374	540	1,032	514	
Worked 15-34 hours	618	474	378	336	404	457	556	856	674	690	832	812	690	
Worked 1-14 hours ²	46	54	62	50	40	48	82	66	58	42	40	44	44	
With a job but not at work ³	34	42	42	42	44	28	10	12	4	48	26	6	42	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P-57, No. 127, Monthly Report on the Labor Force: January 1953.

³ Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953					1952								Annual average	
	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dee.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1952	1951
Total employees	48,948	48,796	48,631	48,369	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	48,158	47,078	47,418	47,439	47,993	47,202
Mining	829	833	846	836	866	870	871	871	886	893	784	816	837	872	913
Metal	98,4	98,7	99,5	101,3	101,7	101,9	101,3	98,8	99,8	102,5	69,0	72,1	102,4	96,4	100,2
Iron	38,3	37,6	37,9	38,4	38,8	38,9	39,0	39,8	40,0	6,9	8,0	38,6	33,3	37,7	
Copper	27,4	27,6	27,5	27,2	27,0	26,5	24,6	24,6	26,4	25,1	26,3	25,9	25,9	25,7	
Lead and zinc	17,8	18,4	19,2	19,6	19,5	19,3	19,3	19,8	20,3	21,3	21,7	20,8	20,4		
Anthracite	50,6	56,8	59,7	60,5	62,0	62,3	62,5	62,8	63,1	61,1	65,3	65,6	63,4	69,1	
Bituminous coal	303,6	310,4	319,6	325,4	330,7	331,2	330,7	330,4	338,7	339,0	267,2	294,2	342,8	333,8	372,0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	271,6	270,7	272,0	275,0	273,4	271,8	273,6	279,5	281,2	283,3	281,0	274,2	276,0	269,3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	103,1	102,1	99,6	97,8	97,6	101,6	104,8	105,6	106,2	103,6	102,9	102,2	102,3	102,0	
Contract construction	2,450	2,462	2,292	2,280	2,303	2,497	2,648	2,728	2,794	2,812	2,751	2,690	2,543	2,572	2,588
Nonbuilding construction	452	409	403	402	460	524	569	584	589	562	548	510	501	490	
Highway and street	183,4	155,5	150,3	147,4	176,5	222,3	250,3	250,0	262,6	249,1	214,4	218,8	207,9	201,3	
Other nonbuilding construction	298,1	253,7	252,4	254,6	283,9	301,2	318,7	324,7	326,7	313,3	306,5	291,6	293,3	289,0	
Building construction	1,950	1,883	1,877	1,901	2,037	2,124	2,159	2,210	2,223	2,189	2,142	2,033	2,071	2,008	
General contractors	855,2	816,3	813,2	824,1	888,6	940,4	960,9	985,2	1,003,2	988,0	965,7	903,0	919,6	960,2	
Special-trade contractors	1,094,7	1,067,1	1,063,5	1,076,6	1,148,8	1,183,8	1,198,0	1,223,3	1,220,1	1,200,9	1,175,8	1,129,9	1,151,3	1,147,3	
Plumbing and heating	278,4	277,7	279,6	282,5	291,5	296,8	296,8	295,4	292,2	284,4	273,7	286,3	286,9		
Painting and decorating	142,4	136,3	128,9	128,7	148,3	162,6	166,3	178,2	173,9	173,1	164,0	160,8	156,5	155,7	
Electrical work	147,2	147,0	148,8	150,3	154,3	154,6	154,7	154,4	157,3	156,2	151,8	146,8	151,3	139,5	
Other special trade-contractors	520,7	507,8	506,2	515,1	554,7	571,2	580,3	591,7	593,5	579,6	575,6	548,6	557,3	565,3	
Manufacturing	17,039	17,077	17,131	17,013	16,884	16,952	16,874	16,778	16,680	16,280	15,462	15,624	15,855	16,209	16,082
Durable goods ²	10,090	10,113	10,101	9,989	9,880	9,856	9,750	9,594	9,440	9,142	8,530	8,833	9,189	9,262	9,071
Nondurable goods ³	6,949	6,964	7,030	7,024	7,004	7,096	7,124	7,184	7,240	7,138	6,872	6,701	6,669	6,946	7,011
Ordnance and accessories	186,5	187,2	187,3	184,1	181,0	178,6	176,6	176,2	176,0	173,6	169,9	168,3	166,5	166,4	177,0
Food and kindred products	1,475,9	1,437,8	1,425,9	1,442,5	1,455,7	1,504,7	1,554,8	1,636,4	1,727,0	1,693,3	1,622,0	1,530,8	1,454,3	1,538,1	1,544,1
Meat products	295,7	298,7	303,0	312,5	321,0	317,9	309,6	310,2	305,8	307,8	302,7	302,3	309,8	306,1	
Dairy products	125,9	122,8	116,0	114,4	115,9	121,1	121,1	126,0	133,3	133,3	133,9	128,0	123,4	125,2	
Canning and preserving	160,0	150,0	156,3	159,8	171,0	190,7	200,8	277,3	339,2	263,6	204,6	167,4	217,1	230,3	
Grain-mill products	120,9	122,9	123,9	125,5	125,5	126,3	126,3	127,2	127,8	127,8	128,9	122,9	124,8	121,2	
Bakery products	282,2	284,4	283,6	286,2	287,2	290,3	290,5	290,5	291,4	280,8	271,6	284,6	281,2		
Sugar	27,2	27,9	28,1	30,3	36,2	50,9	49,3	32,1	29,4	29,0	29,0	28,1	33,4	34,9	
Confectionery and related products	79,9	84,7	86,3	86,8	92,0	94,4	94,4	91,5	84,0	77,9	78,7	78,9	86,2	87,9	
Beverages	215,7	212,9	208,4	210,4	215,7	219,6	221,7	228,2	239,0	243,0	231,7	219,8	220,8	217,6	
Miscellaneous food products	134,7	136,2	136,4	133,5	136,2	140,7	143,7	145,5	144,3	145,2	141,5	141,5	135,3	138,5	139,5
Tobacco manufactures	94,0	94,2	96,4	102,6	110,0	117,6	117,8	123,9	126,6	117,7	93,9	93,5	93,4	107,0	104,4
Cigarettes	31,9	31,5	30,9	31,2	31,2	31,2	30,9	31,4	31,2	30,8	30,3	29,7	30,4	29,0	
Cigars	41,3	42,0	41,9	41,9	42,2	42,5	42,8	42,8	41,9	41,9	41,8	41,3	41,8	40,9	
Tobacco and snuff	8,9	9,0	8,9	9,0	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,4	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	12,1	13,9	20,9	27,9	33,1	34,6	43,0	43,2	35,5	12,8	12,3	13,2	25,5	25,1	
Textile-mill products	1,211,1	1,218,9	1,231,9	1,231,3	1,227,9	1,243,0	1,242,8	1,230,2	1,221,6	1,199,7	1,161,6	1,162,2	1,165,9	1,201,7	1,272,7
Scouring and combing plants	6,6	6,6	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,7	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,2	6,1	6,4	6,8	
Yarn and thread mills	153,5	156,6	156,1	156,8	157,1	158,1	157,6	157,4	156,2	149,0	151,0	149,4	154,2	165,2	
Broad-woven fabric mills	524,6	529,2	531,2	531,5	537,9	577,7	532,5	530,4	527,3	517,6	514,9	512,4	527,9	576,1	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	34,4	35,4	35,3	35,1	35,2	35,4	34,9	34,4	33,1	33,1	32,4	31,9	33,2	34,7	
Knitting mills	254,5	256,4	253,8	251,4	257,7	260,3	259,6	249,6	249,2	236,6	240,2	235,8	244,5	244,6	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	95,5	96,8	97,7	97,2	97,8	98,1	96,9	96,0	94,5	90,0	90,4	90,3	94,2	94,5	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	58,3	58,5	58,4	57,8	58,5	58,3	55,4	57,0	48,7	47,8	44,5	56,7	54,5	56,5	
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	18,4	19,3	19,1	18,6	18,5	18,0	17,6	16,7	16,6	15,9	16,4	16,2	17,1	17,7	
Miscellaneous textile goods	73,1	73,1	72,8	72,6	72,8	72,2	71,4	69,6	67,3	66,6	66,2	67,1	69,6	73,5	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,191,1	1,218,1	1,265,9	1,264,4	1,294,5	1,239,4	1,232,1	1,229,5	1,231,3	1,211,6	1,140,3	1,130,1	1,118,5	1,190,8	1,187,1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	136,9	136,9	137,8	132,6	134,1	135,4	136,8	137,6	135,6	125,5	127,7	121,5	132,5	142,2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	311,2	310,6	300,6	300,4	302,4	301,8	300,4	297,1	292,5	280,4	281,2	278,5	286,1	285,4	
Women's outerwear	365,3	369,0	402,2	391,8	388,1	372,7	370,9	379,6	378,2	350,1	335,1	337,2	371,7	366,5	
Women's, children's, children's undergarments	113,3	113,3	112,1	109,7	122,8	114,2	113,5	110,0	106,4	100,2	103,4	103,2	108,4	101,7	
Millinery	21,7	22,7	27,5	25,8	22,8	20,6	22,8	24,2	24,0	20,8	17,9	20,1	22,2	22,8	
Children's outerwear	63,6	67,2	68,6	66,7	65,1	65,7	66,4	66,3	66,5	65,0	64,9	61,8	64,9	61,4	
For goods	8,0	8,6	9,0	10,7	12,4	14,0	12,3	14,4	13,4	14,8	14,2	11,3	12,0	13,6	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	65,2	65,4	64,5	67,2	66,9	70,5	70,6	69,2	66,4	62,0	62,3	60,3	65,1	68,7	
Other fabricated textile products	132,9	134,9	136,1	132,6	133,4	136,7	135,8	132,9	128,6	121,8	123,4	123,7	129,0	127,3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May		
	1952	1951													
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	775.5	765.6	755.1	745.8	744.3	771.6	798.4	795.0	818.6	828.1	813.5	795.5	722.6	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors	72.6	70.1	65.2	63.6	74.7	88.1	78.4	92.0	98.5	98.9	84.3	59.7	84.0	101.4	84.0
Sawmills and planing mills	448.9	441.2	437.5	438.1	452.5	466.2	472.7	481.1	484.7	473.6	469.6	430.2	457.8	477.4	457.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	121.2	121.3	121.0	121.8	122.0	123.0	124.8	125.5	125.5	122.1	120.1	111.8	118.9	125.4	118.9
Wooden containers	61.0	61.4	61.0	61.1	62.1	61.0	61.6	59.7	59.6	59.6	61.2	61.2	61.0	65.8	61.0
Miscellaneous wood products	59.9	61.1	61.1	60.2	60.3	60.1	60.4	60.2	59.9	59.3	60.3	59.7	60.4	63.4	60.4
Furniture and fixtures															
Household furniture	377.6	384.3	388.3	385.5	382.6	382.8	381.7	375.4	368.5	359.0	347.2	349.6	347.3	361.0	361.3
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	276.4	260.0	278.1	275.2	275.0	274.3	269.4	264.3	256.4	248.0	246.5	246.4	257.1	257.1	257.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.7	39.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.7	33.9	31.9	33.9	32.3	34.1	34.4	34.4
31.4	31.5	30.9	30.7	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.0	28.7	29.8	29.1	29.9	29.1	29.9	29.1
Paper and allied products															
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	538.2	527.6	527.2	523.2	522.1	526.6	520.7	516.7	504.3	507.8	494.7	502.0	495.6	505.6	511.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	260.4	261.4	261.5	261.4	262.4	257.4	256.8	254.6	259.3	252.3	258.0	254.7	257.1	258.7	257.1
Other paper and allied products	141.4	140.9	139.9	138.6	141.0	140.5	138.1	133.3	130.0	124.8	126.2	128.8	129.6	131.9	131.9
125.8	124.9	122.8	122.1	123.2	122.8	121.8	120.6	118.5	117.6	117.8	117.1	119.0	121.0	119.0	121.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries															
Newspapers	775.9	774.2	774.0	771.8	772.5	780.6	779.5	774.5	765.3	758.0	756.9	759.7	755.9	762.9	755.5
Periodicals	291.5	290.5	289.2	288.4	291.6	290.8	289.4	287.7	287.1	287.2	286.9	286.8	286.8	286.8	286.8
Books	65.6	64.4	66.7	66.6	67.4	67.3	65.5	64.8	63.5	62.9	62.8	63.9	64.1	61.1	61.1
Commercial printing	47.0	47.3	47.0	46.7	46.1	45.8	46.1	45.7	44.9	44.4	45.1	44.2	45.2	45.1	45.1
Lithographing	193.6	193.8	194.1	195.8	196.7	195.3	194.7	191.5	190.3	190.8	192.5	191.7	192.8	193.4	193.4
Greeting cards	53.3	52.2	52.7	52.8	54.9	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.0	51.4	51.7	52.2	52.9	53.5	53.5
Bookbinding and related industries	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.7	19.3	21.2	20.3	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.0	16.7	18.2	18.5	18.5
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	44.2	43.9	43.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.4	42.9	42.7	42.7
61.9	61.4	61.1	60.7	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.4	58.9	59.5	59.6	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9
Chemicals and allied products															
Industrial inorganic chemicals	751.6	762.0	761.3	752.2	749.0	750.6	749.1	748.7	741.5	733.2	729.3	728.5	731.0	741.7	742.8
Industrial organic chemicals	82.7	82.7	82.2	81.7	81.5	82.1	81.0	81.3	82.0	82.3	82.2	81.7	81.9	81.5	81.5
Drugs and medicines	272.5	271.0	267.9	267.6	267.1	264.4	262.6	261.1	261.2	258.1	253.3	250.2	259.0	259.3	259.3
Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	94.7	95.1	95.3	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.5	99.0	98.8	98.9	99.0	98.4	95.6	95.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	50.3	50.1	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.5	49.9	49.8	49.2	48.9	49.4	49.3	49.8	51.6	51.6
Gum and wood chemicals	75.6	75.2	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	73.5	72.4	72.5	73.3	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.6	73.6
Fertilizers	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	45.8	44.4	39.2	34.8	33.0	32.7	33.9	34.4	31.5	30.9	32.9	38.3	35.8	35.8	35.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	93.7	92.1	91.7	90.2	91.9	92.7	92.7	91.7	91.4	92.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
Products of petroleum and coal															
Petroleum refining	262.0	260.4	258.8	258.2	258.3	260.7	261.5	262.8	263.4	264.9	249.2	247.1	226.9	253.9	252.7
Coks and other petroleum and coal products	207.1	206.2	206.0	206.6	207.6	207.1	207.6	208.6	210.1	207.0	201.5	173.5	202.1	198.6	198.6
53.3	52.6	52.2	51.7	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.8	54.8	42.2	45.6	53.4	51.8	54.1	54.1	54.1
Rubber products															
Tires and inner tubes	275.1	270.0	276.4	274.8	275.1	274.6	272.2	267.5	263.0	258.1	248.1	260.6	258.9	262.3	263.3
Rubber footwear	117.9	117.6	116.9	117.3	117.6	116.9	116.1	115.9	114.5	115.5	117.1	116.3	116.1	111.2	111.2
Other rubber products	128.7	129.0	128.1	127.7	126.3	125.1	121.6	118.2	115.4	109.3	115.6	115.0	117.9	123.0	123.0
Leather and leather products															
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	393.6	394.4	402.5	403.1	398.7	397.8	393.7	391.8	391.5	393.5	375.7	376.0	366.0	381.9	376.9
Industrial leather belting and packing	46.8	47.3	47.8	48.3	48.7	48.4	47.7	47.4	47.0	46.1	46.0	44.8	46.5	48.0	48.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5
Foot wear (except rubber)	18.3	18.9	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.3	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.8
Luggage	256.1	261.6	261.9	259.9	256.1	249.6	248.6	245.6	245.6	246.5	246.2	237.5	246.7	241.0	241.0
Handbags and small leather goods	19.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	18.0	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.8	15.9	15.9
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	29.7	32.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.6	28.3	26.8	25.4	26.7	29.0	29.4	29.4
18.6	18.3	17.9	17.5	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.3	20.9	19.7	19.2	18.4	19.4	19.4	20.3	20.3
Stone, clay, and glass products															
Flat glass	544.0	545.1	540.9	533.9	531.3	538.9	541.6	539.9	534.6	530.7	513.9	527.1	520.9	527.9	551.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	94.3	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.7	92.2	91.4	94.8	96.2	98.0
Glass products made of purchased glass	105.5	103.9	101.1	99.9	109.6	101.4	100.3	100.4	95.9	92.6	90.1	94.8	96.2	98.0	98.0
Cement, hydraulic	17.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.7	14.9	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.7	16.7
Structural clay products	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.5	41.0	37.3	37.8	39.0	39.9	40.6	40.6
Pottery and related products	77.3	76.9	75.4	73.6	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.4	83.0	82.2	79.9	80.9	85.2	85.2	85.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	56.0	56.7	56.6	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.3	56.2	56.3	54.1	57.1	57.5	57.2	63.0	63.0
Concrete and stone products	104.5	101.8	100.1	99.2	101.9	103.2	103.1	103.7	104.2	103.2	103.6	99.9	100.7	101.5	101.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	18.3	18.2	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.3	17.5	18.9	18.9
90.2	90.3	89.4	88.7	88.4	87.9	87.4	86.1	85.2	86.2	86.2	86.9	91.2	91.2	91.2	91.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,339.5	1,343.5	1,343.1	1,338.9	1,335.8	1,330.5	1,317.6	1,306.8	1,299.3	1,257.8	822.9	861.1	1,293.9	1,227.4	1,313.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	655.6	656.5	654.4	653.0	649.7	645.1	643.3	642.2	615.9	267.3	227.8	635.2	570.7	643.8	
Iron and steel foundries	253.6	252.7	253.7	253.3	255.8	254.7	251.4	250.9	245.6	240.1	250.9	254.1	253.0	266.2	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	51.3	51.0	50.8	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.9	50.9	51.2	50.6	50.3	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	13.2		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	123.2	122.0	119.9	118.5	117.8	116.1	114.3	112.3	109.7	104.5	108.5	110.5	111.3	110.8	
Nonferrous foundries	97.5	98.4	98.3	97.8	97.5	94.8	91.8	89.1	87.4	87.5	88.1	88.8	89.8	87.0	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	149.4	149.8	149.1	148.8	147.6	144.8	144.1	142.7	135.7	130.3	122.8	141.7	139.8	142.2	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,161.2	1,161.1	1,160.6	1,149.6	1,135.2	1,125.7	1,104.6	1,088.1	1,059.0	1,017.1	902.9	1,002.5	1,031.7	1,045.6	1,059.7
Tin cans and other hardware	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.5	55.6	55.4	55.5	56.1	59.9	57.9	58.0	55.7	56.6	58.1	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	163.8	164.5	163.2	160.8	158.3	154.3	150.9	147.3	140.1	138.3	147.2	149.6	149.8	162.8	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing supplies	156.1	154.4	154.2	152.6	154.6	153.8	154.0	150.4	145.8	135.1	137.6	135.6	142.8	144.1	
Fabricated structural metal products	271.2	272.3	272.0	270.5	272.2	269.0	262.9	257.4	254.2	229.9	233.5	254.2	253.8	241.2	
Metals-stamping, coining, and engraving	242.4	241.4	237.5	231.3	223.8	215.2	209.3	198.0	184.7	177.5	192.7	192.0	196.7	202.0	
Lighting fixtures	51.0	50.9	49.6	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.5	45.5	45.2	43.0	43.1	44.8	44.6	45.6	
Fabricated wire products	73.6	73.3	71.7	71.3	70.3	69.1	67.0	64.9	61.2	54.9	60.0	63.5	63.9	66.1	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	146.1	145.7	144.7	143.9	143.0	141.4	139.0	134.4	130.5	126.2	129.0	136.5	136.5	137.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,701.9	1,718.5	1,728.7	1,713.1	1,702.1	1,687.5	1,643.8	1,607.2	1,588.1	1,578.0	1,569.0	1,657.5	1,665.1	1,642.4	1,601.3
Engines and turbines	96.5	97.2	95.7	95.8	96.5	94.2	90.3	86.3	86.1	83.5	87.7	91.3	90.0	88.9	81.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	192.7	194.8	193.3	190.3	188.8	169.7	156.2	149.1	157.8	180.3	203.1	204.1	185.1	194.8	
Construction and mining machinery	131.9	134.2	133.9	133.2	132.9	131.2	130.5	130.2	130.0	131.0	132.1	133.9	132.2	120.8	
Metalworking machinery	286.2	285.1	283.3	283.9	279.8	279.4	278.5	279.3	275.6	281.7	280.4	280.3	262.4		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	191.0	192.0	192.0	191.0	190.8	190.2	185.6	185.6	180.9	186.8	192.2	190.9	196.0		
General industrial machinery	233.3	233.3	232.3	232.0	231.4	227.2	225.8	226.4	228.8	227.5	230.6	231.1	230.7	224.4	
Office and store machines and devices	112.4	112.4	111.5	111.7	111.7	110.7	110.4	109.5	108.9	106.3	109.8	109.0	109.8	105.3	
Service-industry and household machines	225.6	228.3	223.7	217.0	208.1	200.6	193.5	186.8	179.8	174.9	176.8	184.7	186.5	182.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	248.9	249.3	247.7	246.9	245.5	239.7	240.4	236.4	222.6	229.6	239.8	238.8	238.0	229.8	
Electrical machinery	1,204.6	1,206.8	1,204.3	1,192.4	1,173.5	1,166.6	1,142.3	1,118.6	1,089.1	1,047.2	1,016.5	1,034.4	1,033.3	1,068.4	1,005.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	393.1	290.9	386.1	351.5	374.8	374.3	369.9	363.5	354.5	350.6	361.4	361.3	364.8	354.9	
Electrical appliances	70.3	69.4	67.9	65.5	64.9	63.2	60.6	56.5	53.1	51.0	52.4	53.1	50.2	50.5	
Insulated wire and cable	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.1	34.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	31.2	29.7	30.0	30.8	31.5	29.2	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	91.4	90.8	88.2	84.5	82.2	79.9	80.8	77.7	73.2	75.5	80.1	79.2	78.6		
Electric lamps	26.7	26.2	25.8	25.3	25.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.4	24.9	25.4	25.2	25.1		
Communication equipment	542.8	545.5	543.1	535.3	533.8	518.5	501.2	485.4	463.6	439.1	441.2	436.9	464.9	405.8	
Miscellaneous electrical products	47.0	46.0	45.9	46.3	47.7	49.5	50.3	50.4	48.2	46.7	44.8	44.8	46.6	46.5	
Transportation equipment	1,971.6	1,972.2	1,968.5	1,930.0	1,891.5	1,862.6	1,825.0	1,779.3	1,719.2	1,585.1	1,548.1	1,691.1	1,665.9	1,674.9	1,510.3
Automobiles	990.7	984.5	957.0	924.6	904.0	887.9	850.0	820.3	872.7	661.7	810.3	804.0	793.5	844.5	
Aircraft and parts	728.9	736.9	729.2	721.4	711.4	694.5	684.3	654.9	669.1	652.0	634.7	618.7	641.6	463.6	
Aircraft	447.4	449.2	448.1	447.8	444.5	434.0	430.2	409.7	412.9	423.2	412.9	405.8	413.9	313.3	
Aircraft engines and parts	159.1	166.2	163.7	151.1	153.9	150.2	147.5	143.2	137.9	134.6	131.5	127.8	134.7	90.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.0	10.8		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	105.9	105.0	100.8	99.2	97.3	95.1	91.8	88.5	84.1	80.3	76.4	71.6	79.1	48.8	
Shipbuilding and repairing	159.4	154.2	155.7	158.1	158.5	155.3	155.2	155.2	154.9	155.4	155.2	151.0	161.6		
Boatbuilding and repairing	133.1	129.0	131.0	134.1	135.3	133.5	134.3	134.3	134.0	133.5	134.1	133.2	131.2	101.6	
Boatbuilding and repairing	26.3	25.2	24.7	24.4	23.5	22.4	21.0	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.3	20.0	19.8	14.4	
Railroad equipment	79.8	79.6	74.8	74.3	74.1	72.1	73.3	73.9	75.0	66.8	78.3	79.2	75.6	73.7	
Other transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	12.4	11.8	12.9	12.6	
Instruments and related products	333.0	333.5	332.7	328.5	327.5	326.3	322.8	318.7	313.7	310.6	302.8	304.7	303.4	310.2	292.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	53.3	53.3	53.0	52.8	52.8	51.8	51.1	50.3	49.6	49.1	48.4	47.8	48.9	39.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	82.0	81.7	80.9	80.2	79.6	78.3	77.0	75.0	73.6	70.5	70.9	70.7	74.1	71.8	
Optical instruments and lenses	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.3	41.2	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.6	40.0	
Ophthalmic goods	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.3	26.7	28.0	28.5	28.1	29.0	
Photographic apparatus	68.6	68.4	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.9	67.1	67.5	67.0	66.0	65.1	66.1	62.1	
Watches and clocks	47.1	46.6	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	42.5	41.1	37.7	39.9	40.0	41.0	37.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494.7	495.6	493.9	487.2	474.9	485.0	495.8	488.5	472.8	455.1	433.1	441.4	437.5	456.0	465.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	54.6	55.1	53.6	52.8	53.8	54.2	53.9	52.2	49.1	47.1	48.2	48.1	50.5	54.7	
Musical instruments and parts	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.7	16.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.3	16.6	
Toys and sporting goods	84.5	81.4	77.8	73.7	79.8	87.2	87.9	85.1	81.0	74.4	74.5	70.4	75.4	74.0	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	32.1	31.7	31.1	31.2	32.6	32.6	32.7	31.9	31.1	30.8	31.2	31.1	31.5	31.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.1	68.8	69.6	67.6	67.1	68.4	67.4	65.5	62.8	60.1	58.6	55.9	62.1	63.9	
Fabricated plastic products	75.8	74.1	73.4	72.6	72.4	72.7	71.1	67.1	65.7	63.4	64.0	64.9	65.9	67.2	
Other manufacturing industries	164.5	164.5	163.6	163.3	161.8	163.3	158.5	154.3	148.9	141.5	149.1	151.3	153.4	157.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1953										1952					Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1953	1951		
Transportation and public utilities.	4,274	4,239	4,231	4,210	4,210	4,293	4,286	4,294	4,281	4,258	4,198	4,225	4,184	4,230	4,166		
Transportation	2,964	2,944	2,924	2,909	2,914	2,965	2,962	2,969	2,960	2,947	2,902	2,955	2,940	2,941	2,921		
Intrastate railroads	1,375.1	1,359.1	1,356.4	1,367.5	1,400.0	1,412.5	1,423.2	1,410.9	1,394.1	1,352.5	1,396.0	1,415.9	1,399.8	1,449.3			
Class I railroads	1,203.1	1,187.9	1,184.5	1,195.1	1,224.1	1,235.8	1,249.9	1,237.8	1,221.5	1,183.5	1,225.1	1,242.9	1,256.0	1,275.9			
Local railways and bus lines	130.9	131.3	131.5	125.6	132.4	132.4	133.2	133.2	133.9	134.3	133.6	133.6	134.2	139.0			
Trucking and warehousing	738.4	740.9	737.2	734.9	761.9	750.8	745.9	729.9	713.5	701.1	704.1	698.9	714.6	675.8			
Other transportation and services	699.2	691.7	696.6	696.6	694.9	695.0	697.4	692.4	704.8	703.9	703.4	692.2	692.2	656.9			
Bus lines, except local	51.7	51.5	51.5	51.9	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.9	54.0	54.8	55.0	53.9	48.4	53.0		
Air transportation (common carrier)	101.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	96.6	96.5	94.8	95.6	45.2		
Communication	744	731	742	738	734	736	734	736	731	729	727	727	727	715	600		
Telephone	48.1	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.6	49.1	48.3	47.6	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.6	50.1		
Teletype	56.2	60.3	60.9	60.9	64.4	63.2	62.4	68.1	68.1	68.2	67.7	66.6	67.2	63.8	60.1		
Other public utilities	566	565	565	565	562	562	560	565	570	570	575	568	557	563	555		
Gas and electric utilities	542.3	542.7	541.4	540.5	540.8	543.0	547.5	543.8	553.1	553.1	546.2	536.2	541.2	533.3			
Electric light and power utilities	244.3	244.1	243.5	243.2	242.7	240.2	244.3	246.8	249.3	248.8	246.6	241.1	243.5	240.4			
Gas utilities	125.5	126.3	126.1	126.6	126.6	127.0	127.2	127.7	129.6	129.6	128.4	125.0	126.4	125.8			
Electric light and gas utilities combined	172.0	172.3	171.8	171.7	171.5	171.6	171.5	173.0	175.0	174.7	172.2	170.1	171.3	169.1			
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.7	22.4	22.2	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade.	10,315	10,304	10,260	10,214	10,283	11,218	10,650	10,442	10,295	10,110	10,106	10,144	10,068	10,221	10,613		
Wholesale trade	2,699	2,710	2,729	2,743	2,747	2,787	2,780	2,752	2,730	2,722	2,709	2,700	2,681	2,721	2,655		
Retail trade	7,616	7,594	7,551	7,471	7,535	8,431	8,370	7,690	7,563	7,388	7,399	7,444	7,387	7,530	7,359		
General merchandise stores	1,308.3	1,385.5	1,389.1	1,355.0	1,406.5	2,013.2	1,626.3	1,504.8	1,423.8	1,324.6	1,332.4	1,369.6	1,373.9	1,483.2	1,429.3		
Food and liquor stores	1,397.6	1,394.4	1,387.4	1,380.4	1,370.9	1,407.2	1,381.1	1,375.8	1,356.1	1,344.8	1,349.0	1,346.6	1,345.1	1,353.8	1,307.6		
Automotive and accessory dealers	833.2	823.5	813.0	810.0	807.5	815.2	800.5	785.2	778.7	781.6	785.4	781.2	768.0	779.5	763.7		
Apparel and accessories stores	590.1	591.4	584.9	559.2	573.6	605.6	617.7	601.9	578.9	529.7	541.7	580.9	581.4	584.0	575.3		
Other retail trade	3,397.1	3,399.2	3,376.8	3,366.7	3,377.6	3,489.5	3,443.5	3,422.2	3,427.1	3,406.8	3,390.6	3,366.0	3,318.8	3,359.1	3,282.4		
Finance, insurance, and real estate.	2,027	2,015	1,994	1,977	1,969	1,978	1,973	1,973	1,978	2,000	1,997	1,972	1,950	1,957	1,861		
Banks and trust companies ⁴	499.1	496.7	493.4	488.6	489.6	484.8	484.2	490.9	491.2	481.2	473.0	480.0	481.0	481.0	431.0		
Security dealers and exchanges	64.7	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.7	65.7	65.6	64.5	64.4	64.5	63.7			
Insurance carriers and agents	735.9	732.0	726.9	720.9	716.9	716.7	715.2	712.9	721.4	718.4	709.0	702.0	707.2	671.4			
Other finance agencies and real estate	715.3	696.9	692.2	685.1	704.2	705.1	706.0	714.1	722.1	721.4	716.8	710.5	704.8	694.7			
Service and miscellaneous.	5,368	5,312	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,237	5,266	5,303	5,364	5,378	5,382	5,360	5,323	5,280	5,267		
Hotels and lodging places	409.9	456.4	450.5	442.7	446.8	446.8	446.1	456.3	454.1	454.5	456.2	501.1	474.0	476.9	476.5		
Personal services	342.1	340.4	340.0	341.7	342.0	342.3	343.7	344.1	348.8	350.7	349.0	344.2	342.7	342.7	342.7		
Laundries	180.8	174.1	171.9	171.0	172.4	172.5	173.8	176.9	173.8	169.4	174.3	178.9	177.5	172.7	166.8		
Cleaning and dyeing plants	234.1	231.8	229.4	229.6	228.5	232.6	232.7	239.8	238.9	238.9	239.8	239.2	240.0	236.2	244.4		
Motion pictures																	
Government.	6,616	6,614	6,632	6,625	6,675	7,095	6,742	6,768	6,616	6,427	6,456	6,587	6,629	6,533	6,373		
Federal ⁴	2,286	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,350	2,705	2,363	2,363	2,368	2,387	2,400	2,359	2,372	2,403	2,261		
State and local ⁴	4,330	4,310	4,308	4,282	4,325	4,330	4,379	4,341	4,248	4,040	4,036	4,188	4,257	4,230	4,112		

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which is obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; printing, publishing, and allied products; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ See Note, table A-3.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

⁶ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

See Note on p. 774.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953					1952								Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1952	1951	
Mining:																
Metal	85.6	86.4	88.1	88.8	88.9	88.4	88.8	88.7	88.4	88.2	88.6	89.1	88.8	88.4	88.4	
Iron	33.8	33.2	33.5	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.8	35.9	34.5	39.1	33.8	33.8	
Copper	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.2	22.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	22.7	21.5	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.4	
Lead and zinc	15.3	15.8	16.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.6	19.0	18.1	17.8	17.8	
Anthracite	47.4	53.0	55.6	56.4	57.8	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.4	57.4	61.4	61.7	59.5	65.0	65.0	
Bituminous-coal	287.1	295.9	302.0	306.9	307.4	306.6	306.3	314.3	315.5	242.9	272.1	317.7	309.9	348.0	348.0	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:																
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	126.9	126.0	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.3	126.7	128.4	132.8	133.4	131.2	126.0	127.9	124.8	124.8	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	87.7	85.2	83.8	83.6	87.5	90.6	91.6	91.4	92.1	89.5	89.0	89.1	88.6	89.2	89.2	
Manufacturing:																
Durable goods ²	13,712	13,767	13,834	13,733	13,619	13,699	13,634	13,477	13,069	12,229	12,476	12,726	13,044	13,135	13,135	
Durable goods ³	8,184	8,216	8,213	8,115	8,010	7,916	7,774	7,634	7,332	6,748	7,955	7,426	7,459	7,459	7,459	
Nondurable goods ⁴	5,528	5,551	5,621	5,618	5,569	5,659	5,718	5,786	5,843	5,737	5,481	5,411	5,300	5,564	5,676	
Ordnance and accessories	143.2	143.9	144.2	141.8	139.0	136.5	134.0	132.0	131.8	129.2	126.0	126.9	126.2	125.7	125.7	
Food and kindred products	1,051.3	1,022.5	1,025.6	1,032.6	1,044.7	1,092.8	1,142.0	1,223.4	1,309.0	1,269.3	1,199.4	1,104.0	1,048.0	1,127.1	1,142.4	
Meat products	230.9	237.6	241.1	248.8	256.4	253.5	243.9	246.5	241.7	243.7	238.3	238.7	245.6	242.9	242.9	
Dairy products	83.5	79.7	78.1	78.4	77.9	79.5	82.5	86.8	93.3	96.1	94.8	89.4	88.1	87.3	87.3	
Canning and preserving	131.7	122.4	128.7	132.3	143.3	172.4	222.9	347.5	308.9	234.3	177.3	138.8	188.8	201.6	201.6	
Grain-mill products	87.4	89.4	90.6	92.3	93.4	92.3	95.1	96.3	97.3	97.3	96.4	93.0	94.0	91.6	91.6	
Bakery products	178.3	179.9	179.5	179.0	183.5	186.6	187.1	185.5	185.5	187.6	179.5	172.9	181.1	181.1	181.1	
Sugar	22.2	22.8	23.1	24.9	33.6	44.3	43.1	28.9	24.3	23.8	24.0	25.0	28.0	29.3	29.3	
Confectionery and related products	66.3	70.7	72.2	72.6	77.1	79.1	79.3	76.7	69.6	64.1	65.3	64.3	71.6	73.0	73.0	
Beverages	126.9	125.3	122.0	123.5	128.7	132.2	133.6	136.8	144.9	148.1	138.9	131.2	132.2	133.8	133.8	
Miscellaneous food products	95.3	97.8	97.3	94.9	98.9	102.1	105.9	103.4	104.4	101.9	96.7	99.8	101.5	101.5	101.5	
Tobacco manufactures	85.0	85.0	87.3	93.9	100.5	108.1	108.5	116.7	116.7	108.8	85.1	84.3	87.9	93.7	93.7	
Cigarettes	28.7	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	26.7	27.5	26.3	26.3	
Cigars	38.9	38.8	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	59.7	59.6	39.6	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	
Tobacco and snuff	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	9.8	11.5	18.4	24.9	32.2	31.8	40.2	39.9	32.9	10.4	10.0	10.7	22.9	22.6	22.6	
Textile-mill products	1,115.3	1,122.7	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,131.7	1,146.1	1,145.8	1,134.9	1,126.5	1,104.5	1,066.7	1,067.8	1,070.0	1,105.8	1,175.8	
Scouring and combing plants	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.3	
Yarn and thread mills	143.4	146.5	145.2	146.5	147.3	147.5	147.0	146.9	145.8	138.5	140.4	138.8	143.6	154.2	154.2	
Broad-woven fabric mills	30.8	49.9	50.1	50.2	50.8	50.6	50.3	50.3	50.1	49.8	48.6	49.6	49.7	54.5	54.5	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	30.4	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.4	30.9	30.2	29.2	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.5	31.2	31.2	
Knitting mills	230.7	234.7	232.3	232.2	236.2	238.2	235.7	232.3	227.8	215.2	219.0	214.6	223.2	223.8	223.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	84.3	85.6	85.6	86.3	87.1	87.2	86.2	85.3	83.7	79.4	79.8	79.4	83.4	83.8	83.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	49.9	50.2	50.0	49.4	50.1	50.1	48.0	49.0	40.5	39.9	36.8	48.0	46.2	51.0	51.0	
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	16.8	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.2	14.7	14.4	15.3	15.8	15.8	
Miscellaneous textile goods	63.3	63.3	62.9	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	60.2	58.0	56.9	56.7	57.4	60.0	63.8	63.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,068.0	1,062.9	1,137.7	1,136.1	1,108.5	1,113.5	1,104.3	1,102.9	1,106.4	1,087.6	1,017.9	1,007.5	996.3	1,066.9	1,065.9	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	122.9	125.6	124.0	119.3	121.0	122.0	123.4	124.4	122.4	114.7	108.5	119.3	128.8			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	289.7	288.1	287.6	286.2	280.2	279.9	278.5	275.6	271.2	260.0	260.7	257.6	265.1	263.4	263.4	
Women's outerwear	323.7	336.7	360.3	351.1	346.6	330.9	330.0	330.9	330.9	311.1	295.3	298.2	331.2	326.4	326.4	
Women's, children's undergarments	101.6	101.8	100.2	98.2	100.6	102.6	101.6	97.9	94.3	88.5	92.0	94.5	95.0	91.1	91.1	
Millinery	19.4	24.6	24.8	23.2	20.3	18.1	20.4	21.7	21.3	18.2	15.4	17.5	20.6	19.9	19.9	
Children's outerwear	57.9	61.1	62.4	60.5	59.3	59.5	60.5	60.4	60.8	59.4	59.2	56.0	59.1	56.1	56.1	
Fur goods	5.7	6.4	6.8	8.2	9.8	11.3	9.6	11.6	10.7	11.9	11.4	8.7	9.4	10.7	10.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	58.7	58.0	57.3	55.3	59.4	62.8	63.3	62.0	59.0	54.8	54.8	53.1	57.8	61.0	61.0	
Other fabricated textile products	113.3	115.4	116.6	113.9	116.3	117.2	115.4	113.1	108.9	101.8	104.0	104.3	109.5	108.5	108.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	704.9	695.2	685.6	676.9	676.4	704.4	730.3	727.7	750.7	758.5	743.9	724.9	653.2	713.3	706.8	
Logging camps and contractors	67.0	64.1	59.3	58.0	60.6	82.6	73.4	85.9	93.5	93.4	78.4	54.2	78.5	95.8	95.8	
Sawmills and planing mills	413.8	407.5	404.1	405.5	419.7	433.3	439.8	447.5	449.9	439.1	434.5	395.5	423.8	444.4	444.4	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	104.5	102.8	102.6	102.7	103.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.0	103.6	101.8	99.3	100.8	108.4	108.4	
Wooden containers	56.6	56.8	56.6	57.5	56.4	54.2	55.0	54.9	55.1	56.6	56.5	56.5	56.4	61.1	61.1	
Miscellaneous wood products	53.3	54.4	54.3	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.2	52.7	53.6	53.1	53.9	57.1	57.1	
Furniture and fixtures	323.7	330.0	334.4	331.9	329.2	330.0	328.5	322.1	315.6	306.9	295.6	297.9	296.0	309.1	310.6	
Household furniture	243.4	247.4	245.9	242.9	243.1	242.1	257.2	231.2	224.6	216.5	215.0	215.4	223.8	226.0	226.0	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	33.0	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.0	31.7	32.5	32.5	33.0	33.8	33.8	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	28.4	28.6	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.2	27.6	27.2	26.5	24.8	26.6	24.8	26.6	27.0	27.0	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.8	22.8	22.6	23.8	23.3	23.9	23.8	23.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953											1952				Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1952	1951		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Paper and allied products	440.1	440.2	440.3	436.8	435.6	441.0	434.7	431.9	424.9	424.6	411.1	419.0	413.8	422.5	434.3		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	221.3	222.8	222.8	222.9	224.3	218.8	218.8	217.0	221.5	214.5	220.6	218.0	219.4	223.4			
Paperboard containers and boxes	117.2	116.8	115.0	114.9	117.7	117.3	115.1	110.8	107.4	102.7	103.9	101.8	107.4	111.7			
Other paper and allied products	101.7	100.7	99.0	97.8	98.0	98.6	98.6	97.1	95.7	93.9	94.5	94.0	95.8	99.2			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	500.1	498.8	499.6	496.5	497.8	505.1	505.2	503.8	497.2	489.8	499.7	492.3	489.7	494.2	493.9		
Newspapers	146.1	146.1	144.3	143.9	147.0	146.8	146.4	145.9	143.8	144.5	145.6	144.9	144.4	142.9			
Periodicals	28.7	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.6	27.9	28.3	27.7	28.5	28.7	28.6			
Books	27.8	27.9	27.7	27.3	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.5	26.9	26.8	27.3	26.5	27.1	27.3			
Commercial printing	158.2	159.1	159.3	161.1	161.9	160.7	160.4	157.8	156.2	156.4	157.1	156.8	158.1	158.5			
Lithographing	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.9	42.8	43.0	42.6	41.9	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.9	41.7			
Greasing cards	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.2	14.7	16.4	15.6	14.5	14.3	13.7	12.5	13.8	14.1	13.8			
Bookbinding and related industries	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	33.8	33.3	33.6	33.1	33.9	33.4			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	48.9	48.6	48.2	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	46.7	47.1	47.3	47.3	47.8	47.8			
Chemicals and allied products	515.8	526.3	518.7	516.1	518.3	518.3	518.2	511.8	502.6	501.2	502.4	507.8	515.5	520.5			
Industrial inorganic chemicals	59.6	59.5	59.0	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.9	58.2	58.8	59.2	58.9	58.8	59.5			
Industrial organic chemicals	191.7	191.0	189.2	189.7	189.2	187.8	186.6	184.9	185.3	183.6	180.8	179.0	185.5	192.0			
Drugs and medicines	50.1	59.5	59.6	61.4	61.6	61.1	61.1	60.7	62.0	62.0	62.6	63.7	62.5	62.7			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	32.0	32.1	31.8	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.3	31.6	33.4			
Paints, pigments, and fillers	48.1	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.2	46.1	47.0	46.5	46.4	46.6	47.5			
Gum and wood chemicals	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.3			
Fertilizers	37.8	36.4	31.4	27.1	25.5	25.3	26.6	27.0	24.1	23.6	25.4	30.8	28.3	28.7			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	29.3	31.8	32.8	34.5	36.6	37.7	37.9	34.0	27.0	26.4	26.8	26.2	27.2	36.2			
Miscellaneous chemicals	62.3	61.9	61.3	60.4	62.3	63.2	63.2	62.6	62.2	62.1	63.2	62.5	62.5	62.1			
Products of petroleum and coal	188.3	187.2	186.0	185.7	185.8	186.5	188.0	189.1	189.9	191.1	177.2	176.9	157.2	182.6	188.2		
Petroleum refining	144.0	143.0	143.6	143.6	143.5	143.7	143.9	143.9	145.0	146.4	144.3	141.3	113.5	140.5	143.3		
Coke and other petroleum and coke products	43.2	42.5	42.1	41.8	43.0	44.3	45.2	44.9	44.7	39.9	35.6	43.7	42.0	44.9			
Rubber products	219.0	220.1	220.3	219.2	219.2	216.6	212.5	208.3	203.1	194.7	206.6	205.7	208.2	212.0			
Tires and inner tubes	92.2	91.9	91.2	91.5	91.8	91.8	90.8	90.2	90.0	88.6	91.8	91.5	90.8	87.4			
Rubber footwear	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.5	25.2	24.7	24.3	23.5	22.7	18.0	22.5	22.3	22.9	23.8			
Other rubber products	104.0	104.3	103.8	103.2	102.2	101.1	98.0	94.8	91.8	86.7	92.3	91.9	94.6	100.7			
Leather and leather products	344.7	355.0	363.2	363.5	359.0	358.6	354.7	352.2	352.4	355.2	337.8	337.4	326.8	343.1	338.7		
Leather: tanned, cured, and finished	42.1	42.6	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.0	42.7	42.3	41.4	41.3	40.1	41.8	43.3			
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.8				
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.9	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.6	15.0			
Footwear (except rubber)	232.0	231.8	237.8	232.3	229.5	224.7	223.8	223.4	220.9	222.8	213.5	223.2	218.4				
Luggage	16.8	16.1	16.2	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.5	15.8			
Handbags and small leather goods	26.4	29.0	29.0	26.9	26.7	26.7	28.7	28.9	26.4	25.3	23.6	23.3	23.5	25.8	26.0		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	16.4	16.0	15.3	15.0	17.4	17.8	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.2	16.6	15.9	16.8	17.5			
Stone, clay, and glass products	462.9	463.9	460.3	453.2	450.9	458.4	461.1	459.4	455.1	450.9	434.3	447.1	442.3	448.4	475.1		
Flat glass	31.0	31.3	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.1	30.5	29.7	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.8	28.9	29.7			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	91.8	90.6	87.7	86.5	87.2	87.9	86.7	87.1	83.0	79.9	83.2	81.6	83.1	85.3			
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.4	15.2	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.6	13.3	13.5	14.5			
Cement, hydraulic	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	34.8	31.2	31.8	33.0	33.8	34.7		
Structural clay products	68.8	68.5	67.2	67.5	70.9	72.3	73.4	73.4	74.8	74.1	75.3	72.1	72.7	77.5			
Pottery and related products	50.1	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.3	50.2	50.3	47.9	50.9	51.4	51.1	56.9			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	86.2	83.6	81.6	80.7	83.0	84.6	84.2	85.4	85.6	84.5	84.9	81.9	82.3	84.7			
Cut-stone and stone products	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.2	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.1	15.3	16.6			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products	70.0	69.0	69.3	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.0	66.6	65.5	61.2	65.6	66.9	67.3	75.1			
Primary metal industries	1,140.1	1,145.1	1,145.0	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,137.0	1,125.8	1,115.6	1,108.5	1,068.2	643.3	680.8	1,104.9	1,039.7	1,132.1		
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	564.7	564.8	563.1	561.8	559.8	557.0	556.6	555.7	530.4	513.6	522.9	549.0	486.5	560.2			
Iron and steel foundries	223.9	223.7	224.2	225.7	226.3	225.6	221.9	221.5	216.0	210.8	221.1	224.5	223.4	237.1			
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	42.3	42.0	41.9	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.7	42.6	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.0	42.3			
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	10.2			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	100.1	99.1	97.7	96.5	96.1	94.6	92.6	90.8	88.6	83.5	86.8	89.3	90.1	90.8			
Nonferrous foundries	82.0	82.0	82.9	82.2	82.3	79.8	77.0	74.2	72.5	72.7	73.2	73.8	74.9	72.8			
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	122.5	123.1	123.5	122.5	121.5	118.8	117.8	116.2	109.2	103.5	95.2	116.3	113.7	118.9			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	951.8	952.7	953.3	942.1	931.4	921.7	902.8	887.7	862.2	821.2	768.4	810.1	838.7	850.1	874.3		
Tin cans and other tinware	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.8	48.6	48.7	51.9	55.2	53.2	50.9	51.1	48.8	49.7	50.8			
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	136.1	137.3	135.8	133.8	131.3	127.3	124.3	120.9	113.8	111.7	120.7	122.9	123.2	126.7			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	125.4	124.0	123.7	122.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	121.2	114.8	106.5	109.2	106.8	113.8	116.3			
Fabricated structural metal products	208.7	211.0	210.0	209.6	211.1	207.3	203.3	198.8	195.7	172.5	177.3	197.3	196.0	188.1			
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving	203.9	205.3	201.2	196.3	188.5	180.4	174.6	164.3	150.9	144.6	160.7	160.9	164.2	172.5			
Lighting fixtures	41.9	41.9	40.6	39.4	39.0	38.6	37.8	36.5	34.7	34.4	35.6	35.9	36.9	39.8			
Fabricated wire products	62.7	62.4	60.6	60.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	53.8	50.5	44.7	49.5	52.9	53.3	55.8			
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	121.7	121.3	120.2	119.7	119.0	117.8	115.4	111.5	107.6	103.1	106.0	113.2	113.1	114.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May		
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,307.3	1,326.6	1,335.4	1,323.1	1,312.9	1,301.3	1,250.7	1,227.0	1,208.3	1,193.3	1,217.5	1,276.8	1,285.8	1,262.5	1,245.1
Engines and turbines	71.9	72.5	71.0	71.4	71.2	69.8	63.0	62.8	60.0	60.2	68.2	67.3	65.9	60.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	148.3	150.5	149.0	146.1	145.3	128.6	113.2	105.3	113.1	135.4	157.7	159.0	140.9	154.6	
Construction and mining machinery	67.9	100.7	100.6	100.5	100.5	98.6	98.5	97.9	97.8	98.9	101.2	102.1	100.3	96.6	
Metalworking machinery	229.1	228.2	226.7	226.3	225.7	222.8	222.7	223.8	221.6	219.9	225.9	224.9	224.4	209.6	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	141.2	142.3	142.2	141.2	141.0	140.8	138.0	136.1	140.1	138.8	143.9	144.5	142.6	150.1	
General industrial machinery	166.2	166.4	165.6	163.7	163.1	161.4	159.9	159.5	160.0	159.6	163.9	165.1	164.3	163.2	
Office and store machines and devices	91.8	91.5	91.0	91.5	91.7	90.8	90.4	88.8	88.3	86.3	86.6	90.1	90.0	88.8	
Service-industry and household machines	179.7	181.8	177.3	171.8	163.3	156.4	149.5	144.0	137.2	133.4	135.9	142.6	144.3	142.6	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	200.5	201.5	199.7	198.4	197.5	191.5	192.8	189.0	175.8	182.2	191.5	190.2	189.0	184.7	
Electrical machinery	921.8	925.5	924.1	915.7	898.6	892.8	872.1	850.6	823.7	782.2	755.4	774.7	775.9	806.9	768.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	286.8	285.0	280.7	274.4	274.8	271.3	267.6	261.8	252.8	240.2	260.5	261.5	264.3	261.8	
Electrical appliances	59.1	58.3	56.7	54.2	53.8	52.3	50.0	45.8	42.8	40.9	42.3	42.8	45.7	47.7	
Insulated wire and cable	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	27.6	27.4	27.0	25.9	24.4	24.9	25.6	26.2	24.0	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.6	75.8	73.0	69.1	66.6	64.3	64.9	62.3	57.6	60.0	63.0	65.0	63.5	64.3	
Electric lamps	23.4	23.0	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.5	21.1	22.0	21.7	
Communication equipment	414.2	417.3	418.1	411.0	410.2	398.0	381.4	367.3	346.1	324.4	327.4	324.4	349.5	307.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products	35.8	35.1	35.3	35.5	36.9	38.5	39.4	39.6	37.4	36.0	34.7	34.6	36.1	36.5	
Transportation equipment	1,573.3	1,575.9	1,575.8	1,543.4	1,508.6	1,493.9	1,450.1	1,410.8	1,355.3	1,220.9	1,186.9	1,339.5	1,321.6	1,219.8	
Automobiles	827.8	823.4	798.0	769.3	749.9	734.8	701.2	673.5	623.6	515.3	659.8	647.1	707.9		
Aircraft and parts	532.9	542.4	538.1	530.7	523.6	509.7	501.3	474.2	469.3	476.1	466.1	453.5	469.5	341.3	
Aircraft	326.6	328.8	322.3	326.9	324.9	316.4	313.2	292.7	317.3	309.3	303.9	299.1	302.8	232.3	
Aircraft engines and parts	112.0	119.6	118.4	115.0	111.7	109.6	106.5	103.0	98.4	95.5	93.4	90.0	95.9	63.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	10.0	7.6	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	82.0	81.7	78.1	76.7	75.4	73.6	70.9	68.1	64.4	61.3	58.8	54.8	60.8	28.3	
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	149.0	135.6	137.2	139.0	139.7	126.9	138.7	138.0	136.8	137.3	137.6	135.6	132.3	100.9	
Shipbuilding and repairing	117.3	113.0	110.5	117.5	118.5	116.8	118.0	119.3	117.9	118.1	118.3	117.5	115.4	88.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	23.6	22.6	22.2	21.5	21.2	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	17.8	12.8	
Railroad equipment	62.9	63.0	58.8	58.4	58.4	56.2	59.3	57.8	58.9	56.5	62.1	62.9	59.8	58.5	
Other transportation equipment	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	9.8	10.9	10.6	
Instruments and related products	244.0	244.6	244.3	240.7	240.9	240.4	237.1	233.6	229.8	226.0	219.4	223.2	223.1	227.6	216.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	34.2	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.7	31.4	31.7	31.4	32.0	25.8	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	59.2	59.4	58.7	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	53.8	52.2	49.5	50.2	50.2	53.1	52.5	
Optical instruments and lenses	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	29.7	29.7	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.6	29.2	
Ophthalmic goods	23.3	23.6	23.1	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.3	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.6	23.1	22.7	23.7	
Photographic apparatus	47.7	47.6	47.3	47.8	47.4	47.5	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.9	46.6	46.0	46.4	43.6	
Watches and clocks	40.8	40.0	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.1	32.0	33.9	33.9	35.0	31.9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	411.4	412.2	410.7	404.2	393.3	403.5	414.5	407.7	392.7	374.5	353.9	362.7	358.6	376.7	368.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	44.6	44.9	43.6	43.2	44.1	44.9	47.7	42.8	39.6	37.6	38.8	37.7	41.1	44.7	
Musical instruments and parts	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.8	14.1	
Toys and sporting goods	72.8	69.6	68.2	62.6	68.6	75.9	76.6	73.9	70.1	63.7	64.1	60.0	64.8	64.5	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	24.3	23.9	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.3	23.4	23.0	23.6	23.6	24.0	24.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	55.7	58.1	58.7	56.7	56.3	57.2	56.2	54.6	51.8	49.8	48.3	45.7	51.6	53.7	
Fabricated plastic products	64.0	62.8	62.1	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.9	56.0	54.6	52.2	53.1	53.7	55.8	57.0	
Other manufacturing industries	135.2	135.5	134.6	130.8	133.3	135.1	130.6	126.7	120.9	114.2	121.4	123.6	125.6	129.5	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See Note on p. 774.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

[1947-49 average = 100]

Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll
1949: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	90.8	97.2	1952: August	105.7	134.2
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	September	109.0	143.3
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.2	129.6	October	109.6	145.7
1942: Average	105.0	72.2	1952: Average	108.8	135.3	November	110.2	146.3
1943: Average	121.4	56.0				December	110.8	146.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1952: May	102.9	128.9	1953: January	110.1	148.3
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	June	100.9	127.3	February	111.0	149.3
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	July	98.9	122.2	March	111.8	152.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7				April	111.3	150.1
1948: Average	102.8	105.1				May	110.9	149.3

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See Note on p. 774.

TABLE A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office* Department	Other agencies		
Continental United States ²							
1951: Average	2,260	2,267.8	1,003.7	499.7	674.4	8.2	3.8
1952: Average	2,403	2,376.7	1,199.2	521.7	635.8	22.6	3.9
1952: April	2,369	2,342.9	1,187.6	486.4	668.9	22.5	3.9
May	2,372	2,345.4	1,194.5	487.0	663.9	22.4	3.9
June	2,399	2,372.9	1,216.3	489.1	667.5	22.5	3.9
July	2,400	2,373.6	1,217.8	490.2	665.6	22.5	3.8
August	2,387	2,360.7	1,212.2	490.2	658.3	22.5	3.8
September	2,368	2,341.6	1,205.5	490.3	645.8	22.6	3.8
October	2,363	2,337.1	1,206.0	490.7	640.4	22.5	3.8
November	2,363	2,336.3	1,205.7	492.5	638.1	22.5	3.8
December	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	486.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
April	2,304	2,278.0	1,160.6	486.0	631.4	22.5	3.9
Washington, D. C. ³							
1951: Average	255.8	246.9	88.6	8.4	149.9	8.2	0.7
1952: Average	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	.7
1952: April	257.8	236.3	92.1	8.1	136.1	20.8	.7
May	257.4	236.0	92.2	8.1	135.7	20.7	.7
June	260.8	239.3	94.3	8.1	136.9	20.8	.7
July	260.1	238.6	94.5	8.2	135.9	20.7	.8
August	257.0	235.5	93.7	8.1	133.7	20.7	.8
September	254.6	233.0	93.1	8.1	131.8	20.8	.8
October	254.2	232.7	93.2	8.2	131.3	20.7	.8
November	253.9	232.5	93.1	8.2	131.2	20.7	.7
December	259.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	128.8	20.6	.7
March	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7
April	245.9	224.6	91.6	8.1	124.9	20.6	.7

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.² Beginning with February 1953, data for the Post Office Department are not available. The figure for January 1953 will be used for subsequent months until the actual data are reported.³ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.⁴ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

NOTE.—Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included in total for table A-5 only, now included in table A-2; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

See Note on p. 774

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State

In thousands

Geographic division and State	1953					1952							1951	
	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	April
Continental United States	960.6	1,014.5	1,083.6	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	932.1
New England	79.6	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	99.8
Maine	11.6	8.0	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	3.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	11.2	11.2
New Hampshire	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6
Vermont	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	1.2
Massachusetts	39.4	39.3	42.5	45.6	38.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	80.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	55.1
Rhode Island	11.7	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	13.1
Connecticut	8.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	11.6
Middle Atlantic	313.5	301.4	310.9	350.9	280.8	223.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	299.7
New York	164.3	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	183.9
New Jersey	48.6	43.7	45.1	54.6	40.4	32.4	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	43.1	
Pennsylvania	100.6	99.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	72.7
East North Central	121.2	122.3	138.3	157.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	150.9
Ohio	24.5	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	27.7
Indiana	11.5	12.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	14.9
Illinois	55.8	45.1	50.9	60.2	45.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	72.9
Michigan	19.9	24.4	27.6	29.5	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	27.8	
Wisconsin	9.5	13.0	14.6	15.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	7.6
West North Central	53.6	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	28.7	25.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	52.2
Minnesota	19.8	25.1	25.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	18.4
Iowa	5.8	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	4.8
Missouri	17.2	18.6	20.2	22.3	17.6	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	20.3
North Dakota	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	1.9
South Dakota	.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	
Nebraska	2.6	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.1
Kansas	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	3.6
South Atlantic	101.0	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	78.0
Delaware	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0
Maryland	12.5	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	11.6
District of Columbia	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1
Virginia	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	5.4
West Virginia	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	11.0
North Carolina	28.2	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.0	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	20.1
South Carolina	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	7.1
Georgia	13.5	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	12.2
Florida	8.4	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	7.5
East South Central	69.3	71.3	75.0	75.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	60.7
Kentucky	20.2	20.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	17.7
Tennessee	23.0	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	26.6	22.4
Alabama	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	13.4
Mississippi	10.1	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	7.8	9.0	10.4	7.2	
West South Central	51.0	68.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	30.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	47.1
Arkansas	10.8	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	7.4	11.3	8.6
Louisiana	13.2	15.6	16.7	16.3	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	12.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	18.4
Oklahoma	10.2	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	8.9
Texas	16.8	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.5	13.9	11.2
Mountain	21.1	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	16.6
Montana	3.9	6.3	5.9	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	3.9
Idaho	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	1.9	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.4	3.3	1.9
Wyoming	.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	
Colorado	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.1
New Mexico	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.6
Arizona	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.3
Utah	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.8
Nevada	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.8	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.2
Pacific	150.4	192.7	203.4	213.2	159.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	127.2
Washington	26.0	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	23.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	14.2
Oregon	16.6	24.2	31.2	33.3	24.4	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	8.2
California	107.8	124.1	128.7	132.3	96.8	65.8	52.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	104.8

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover¹

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:²												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	34.4								
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.8
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.8
Quit:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	32.7								
1952	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.9
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	5.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939	.9	.6	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	.3	.4	.4	3.4								
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949	.8	.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8	3.9								
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1953	.4	.4	.3	3.3								
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	34.2								
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁴ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Measurement of Labor Turnover," which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.4
Durable goods ²	4.7	4.3	2.9	2.7	.5	.4	.9	.8	.4	.4	4.5	4.8
Nondurable goods ²	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.3	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2	.2	3.7	3.6
Ordnance and accessories	4.2	4.4	2.8	2.7	1.1	.9	(4)	.5	.4	.3	5.4	5.7
Food and kindred products	3.8	4.4	2.1	2.2	.4	.4	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	4.6	3.9
Meat products	4.1	5.1	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	1.9	2.7	.3	.4	3.5	3.7
Grain-mill products	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	.4	.5	.6	.9	.4	.4	3.0	3.1
Bakery products	4.1	3.9	2.8	2.8	.4	.5	.7	.4	.2	.2	4.4	3.9
Beverages												
Malt liquors	2.7	2.3	1.2	.9	.5	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	6.7	4.0
Tobacco manufactures	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	1.5	.4	.2	.1	2.8	2.3
Cigarettes	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.1	.1	.2	2.6	1.6
Cigars	5.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	.1	.2	2.5	.7	1	(4)	3.1	2.9
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.6	.4	.1	2.0	1.5
Textile-mill products	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.2	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	3.7	3.5
Yarn and thread mills	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.2	.2	.1	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	4.3	4.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	1.1	1.3	.3	.3	4.2	3.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	.3	4.1	3.4
Woolen and worsted	10.7	11.0	2.0	1.8	.2	.5	8.3	8.6	.2	.2	5.8	3.7
Knitting mills	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.5	.2	.3	.8	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	1.7	2.4
Seamless hosiery	4.5	4.3	2.7	2.6	.1	.2	1.4	1.2	.1	.3	2.8	3.2
Knit underwear	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.9	.2	.3	.3	.6	.2	.1	5.3	5.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2	.5	.3	1.4	1.7	.3	.2	2.0	1.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(4)	3.7	(4)	1.9	(4)	(4)	1.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	3.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.1	5.0	5.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	.3	.1	.7	.2	.1	.2	3.7	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.5	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	5.3	5.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.3	5.5	3.7	3.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	5.3	5.3
Lumber camps and contractors	6.2	9.9	4.6	4.5	.5	.6	.8	4.5	.3	.3	8.6	10.6
Sawmills and planing mills	4.7	4.7	3.6	2.9	.3	.3	.5	1.3	.2	.2	5.2	4.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	5.2	4.4	3.4	2.8	.2	.3	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	3.7	4.2
Furniture and fixtures	5.9	5.2	3.6	3.7	.6	.5	1.5	.7	.2	.3	4.6	5.2
Household furniture	6.5	5.8	3.9	4.1	.6	.6	1.6	.8	.2	.3	4.4	5.5
Other furniture and fixtures	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.2	.2	5.0	4.6
Paper and allied products	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.2	.2	3.4	3.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.3	.2	.4	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.2	.7	.6	.4	.3	.1	.2	4.9	5.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.1	1.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.4	2.5
Industrial organic chemicals	1.7	2.0	.9	.9	.2	.2	.4	.7	.2	.2	1.7	1.7
Synthetic fibers	1.4	2.7	.6	.7	.1	.1	.5	1.6	.2	.2	2.2	1.3
Drugs and medicines	1.2	1.2	.7	.8	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.2	1.4	1.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.4	1.0	.9	.6	.1	.1	(6)	(6)	.2	.3	1.7	1.7
Petroleum refining	.8	.7	.3	.3	(4)	(4)	.2	(6)	.3	.2	1.0	.9
Rubber products	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	.2	.3	.6	.6	.3	.3	3.0	3.3
Tires and inner tubes	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.1
Rubber footwear	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.9	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.4	3.0	3.5
Other rubber products	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.9	.3	.4	.8	1.0	.3	.3	3.9	4.3
Leather and leather products	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.2	.2	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.5	4.0
Leather	3.1	3.8	2.0	2.2	.1	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.2	2.5	4.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	.2	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.7	3.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	.9	.5	.3	.4	3.3	3.4
Glass and glass products	3.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	.7	.2	.4	3.6	3.6
Cement, hydraulic	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.4	(1)	.4	.2	2.6	2.5
Structural clay products	4.8	4.1	2.7	2.7	.5	.4	1.2	.8	.4	.4	4.9	4.6
Pottery and related products	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	.4	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.4	2.9
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.9	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	2.9	3.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.3	.2	.4	.5	2.1	2.4
Iron and steel foundries	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.2	.2	3.8	4.8
Gray-iron foundries	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.0	.7	.2	.3	4.0	5.5
Malleable-iron foundries	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	4.3	4.5
Steel foundries	3.9	4.1	2.7	2.6	.6	.6	.4	.7	.2	.3	3.4	4.1
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.4	1.7	1.4	.9	.6	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	.5	.3	.1	.2	.3	.2	3.5	3.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	8.0	6.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	.7	.5	5.5	6.3
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.6	.5	.5	.1	.2	.5	.4	3.7	4.1
Other primary metal industries												
Iron and steel forging												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.1	5.0	3.4	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	5.5	6.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.6	4.2	2.7	2.5	.5	.4	.9	1.0	.5	.2	4.3	4.0
Cutlery and edge tools	5.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	3.5	1.1	.4	.1	1.8	1.8
Hand tools	3.8	4.2	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	1.2	1.6	.4	.2	2.7	2.4
Hardware	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	5.4	5.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.5	5.4	4.2	3.7	.6	.6	.3	.8	.4	.3	6.1	6.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.5	4.8	3.3	2.8	.7	.6	.2	1.1	.3	.2	4.5	4.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	.6	.6	.4	.6	.3	.3	7.3	8.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.0	.6	.6	.4	.9	.3	.3	4.6	5.8
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	7.8	6.9	4.9	4.9	1.2	.6	1.0	.8	.7	.6	8.5	9.3
Machinery (except electrical)	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.1	.4	.4	1.5	.5	.3	.3	3.4	3.6
Engines and turbines	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.9	.5	.7	.7	.4	.2	.2	3.3	4.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(8)	3.9	(8)	2.1	(8)	.4	(8)	.9	(8)	.4	(8)	3.5
Construction and mining machinery	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	.5	.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.5	3.0
Metalworking machinery	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.7	3.1
Machining tools	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.4	.2	.3	2.0	2.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	.5	.5	(8)	(8)	.2	.2	3.0	3.5
Machine-tool accessories	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	.4	.6	.4	.2	.3	.2	4.3	5.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	.5	.4	.6	.5	.2	.2	3.0	3.2
General industrial machinery	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2	3.1	3.3
Office and store machines and devices	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.2	.6	.2	.2	2.8	3.1
Service-industry and household machines	11.1	4.8	4.3	3.0	.5	.4	5.8	.8	.6	.6	5.7	5.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.1	.6	.5	.5	.4	.2	.3	3.3	3.3
Electrical machinery	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	.4	.4	.6	.4	.3	.4	4.0	4.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.5	2.8
Communication equipment	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.2	.4	.5	.8	.5	.5	.4	5.2	4.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.3	5.1	3.1	3.3	.5	.7	1.2	.8	.5	.4	5.7	5.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(8)	2.8	(8)	2.0	(8)	.2	(8)	(8)	(8)	.6	(8)	1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	.3	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	4.6	5.4
Transportation equipment	6.2	5.6	3.7	3.3	.6	.5	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	6.3	6.5
Automobiles	7.3	6.2	4.6	4.0	.7	.6	.8	.7	1.1	.8	8.0	8.1
Aircraft and parts	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.6	.4	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	3.7	3.7
Aircraft	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	3.4	3.7
Aircraft engines and parts	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.4	.6	.5	.3	.8	.3	.5	4.2	3.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	.3	.2	.1	(8)	(8)	.3	2.9	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.3	4.2	2.8	2.5	.8	.8	.4	.6	.3	.4	5.6	5.2
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	(8)	11.3	(8)	3.6	(8)	.6	(8)	6.8	(8)	.3	(8)	10.6
Railroad equipment	(8)	5.0	(8)	2.3	(8)	.6	(8)	1.0	(8)	1.2	(8)	5.1
Locomotives and parts	(8)	3.8	(8)	1.7	(8)	.2	(8)	.6	(8)	1.3	(8)	3.8
Railroad and streetcars	8.5	6.6	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	3.6	1.6	.7	1.0	6.7	6.7
Other transportation equipment	3.9	4.9	2.0	2.2	.2	.4	1.2	2.0	.4	.4	2.1	2.8
Instruments and related products	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.5	2.6
Photographic apparatus	(8)	1.0	(8)	.7	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	.3	(8)	1.6
Watches and clocks	4.8	3.0	1.3	2.0	.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.4	2.6	3.9
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	2.2	2.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.2	5.6	4.0	3.6	.5	.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	6.0	6.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	.2	.2	.4	.3	(8)	.2	5.1	5.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.3	.5	.4	.8	.9	.4	.2	4.7	3.9
Iron mining	2.0	1.6	1.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	3.7	2.1
Copper mining	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.1	.6	.5	.1	.5	.5	.3	3.9	4.3
Lead and zinc mining	5.9	4.1	4.2	2.8	.4	.2	.6	.7	.6	.4	4.1	2.7
Anthracite mining	2.4	5.9	1.7	1.3	(8)	(8)	.3	4.4	.3	.2	.8	1.2
Bituminous-coal mining	5.1	2.8	2.1	1.1	.1	(8)	2.8	1.4	.1	.1	1.4	1.4
Communication:												
Telephone	(8)	1.8	(8)	1.5	(8)	.1	(8)	.1	(8)	.2	(8)	2.3
Telegraph	(8)	1.9	(8)	1.3	(8)	(8)	(8)	.3	(8)	.2	(8)	1.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

NOTE: Telegraph data for February are: 2.1, 1.5, (8), 0.4, 0.2, and 1.5.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing,

and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining																Coal																
	Metal						Iron						Copper				Lead and zinc				Anthracite				Bituminous								
	Total: Metal		Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc		Anthracite		Bituminous		Total: Metal		Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc		Anthracite		Bituminous		Total: Metal		Iron						
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours							
1951: Average.....	\$74.56	43.6	\$1.71	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	\$75.54	46.2	\$1.70	\$76.11	43.0	\$1.77	\$65.66	30.3	\$2.20	\$77.79	35.2	\$2.21	\$65.66	30.3	\$2.20	\$77.79	35.2	\$2.21	\$65.66	30.3	\$2.20	\$77.79	35.2	\$2.21			
1952: Average.....	81.65	45.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92	71.19	31.5	2.26	78.32	34.2	2.26	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52			
April.....	77.40	43.0	1.80	72.33	42.3	1.71	82.43	44.8	1.84	80.03	41.9	1.91	62.66	28.1	2.23	66.68	29.9	2.23	62.66	28.1	2.23	66.68	29.9	2.23	62.66	28.1	2.23	66.68	29.9	2.23			
1952: November.....	85.26	43.5	1.96	88.15	43.0	2.05	85.69	45.1	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	80.91	35.8	2.26	86.27	35.5	2.43	84.83	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52	84.83	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52			
December.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.93	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52	84.83	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52	84.83	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52			
1953: January.....	84.71	43.0	1.97	87.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92	70.75	28.3	2.60	87.79	35.4	2.48	84.08	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49	84.08	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49			
February.....	84.08	42.9	1.96	83.42	41.5	2.01	88.14	45.2	1.95	80.64	42.0	1.92	85.73	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49	83.69	42.7	1.96	84.98	36.3	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47			
March.....	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.41	41.0	2.01	88.00	44.9	1.96	80.70	42.7	1.94	81.95	34.7	2.50	81.95	34.7	2.50	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.82	41.0	2.02	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.82	41.0	2.02			
April.....	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.82	41.0	2.02	88.14	45.2	1.95	79.57	42.1	1.89	61.99	25.3	2.45	79.36	32.0	2.48	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.82	41.0	2.02	83.50	42.6	1.96	82.82	41.0	2.02			
Mining—Continued																Contract construction																	
Crude—petroleum and natural-gas production				Nonmetallic mining and quarrying				Total: Contract construction				Total: Nonbuilding construction				Nonbuilding construction				Highway and street				Other nonbuilding construction									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)				Total: Nonbuilding construction				Total: Nonbuilding construction				Highway and street				Other nonbuilding construction				Highway and street				Other nonbuilding construction									
1951: Average.....	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.98	\$67.05	45.0	\$1.49	\$81.49	37.9	\$2.15	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$74.62	41.0	\$1.82	\$85.26	40.6	\$2.10	85.90	41.1	2.09	80.26	41.8	1.92	91.35	40.6	2.25						
1952: Average.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.88	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	83.02	40.7	1.86	87.96	39.7	2.21	83.02	40.7	1.86	87.96	39.7	2.21			
1952: November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.64	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98	89.71	38.5	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31						
December.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31						
1953: January.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93	89.32	38.5	2.33	88.29	40.5	2.18	87.72	40.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32						
February.....	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.85	43.2	1.64	89.01	37.4	2.38	85.19	38.9	2.19	77.22	39.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32	88.51	40.6	2.18	72.11	38.7	1.65	88.80	37.0	2.40	83.66	38.2	2.19	75.42	37.9	1.99
March.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	72.11	43.7	1.65	88.80	37.0	2.40	83.66	38.2	2.19	77.62	39.6	1.96	89.32	38.5	2.32	87.91	40.7	2.16	73.54	44.3	1.66	88.30	37.1	2.38	84.41	38.9	2.17	88.30	37.1	2.38
Building construction																Special-trade contractors																	
Total: Building construction				General contractors				Total: Special-trade contractors				Plumbing and heating				Painting and decorating				Electrical work				Excavation and foundation work									
1951: Average.....				\$81.47				\$75.03				\$87.32				\$91.34				\$78.76				\$102.26									
1952: Average.....				88.01				82.78				91.99				94.92				82.72				110.30									
April.....				85.73				37.6				38.2				39.41				78.66				106.53									
1952: November.....				88.67				37.1				85.12				91.36				82.76				110.64									
December.....				91.68				38.2				98.37				94.50				82.72				114.11									
1953: January.....				88.93				36.9				86.26				91.33				82.72				111.50									
February.....				89.78				37.1				86.71				92.20				82.95				109.07									
March.....				89.55				36.7				85.24				93.33				82.96				110.52									
April.....				89.18				36.7				85.10				92.71				84.67				110.37									
Other special-trade contractors ²																Masonry				Plastering and lathing				Carpentry									
1951: Average.....				\$83.62				\$78.05				\$89.69				\$73.24				\$78.08				\$36.2									
1952: Average.....				88.43				81.55				94.7				90.05				82.82				35.8									
April.....				86.51				36.5				74.81				33.1				71.81				35.2									
1952: November.....				87.93				35.6				82.90				91.04				77.63				34.5									
December.....				89.41				36.2				82.50</																					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing																Food and kindred products						
	Total: Manufacturing				Durable goods ²				Non-durable goods ³				Total: Ordnance and accessories				Total: Food and kindred products				Meat products ⁴		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$64.71	40.7	\$1.50	\$69.47	41.6	\$1.67	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$74.12	43.6	\$1.70	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57					
1952: Average.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.66					
April.....	65.67	39.8	1.65	70.99	40.8	1.74	58.75	38.4	1.53	77.25	43.4	1.78	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.30	40.3	1.67					
1953: November.....	70.28	41.1	1.71	76.26	41.9	1.82	62.56	40.1	1.56	78.03	41.0	1.83	64.64	41.7	1.55	75.08	43.4	1.73					
December.....	72.14	41.7	1.75	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.59	40.5	1.57	78.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74					
January.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	78.65	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78					
February.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.38	41.6	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.00	40.0	1.75					
March.....	71.60	41.1	1.75	77.82	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	77.46	41.8	1.88	64.87	40.8	1.59	70.93	40.3	1.76					
April.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	76.96	41.6	1.85	62.81	39.5	1.59	77.11	40.8	1.89	64.48	40.3	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77					
Food and kindred products—Continued																							
Meatpacking, wholesale				Sausages and casings				Dairy products ⁵				Condensed and evaporated milk				Ice cream and ices				Canning and preserving ⁶			
1951: Average.....	\$68.30	41.9	\$1.63	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$60.83	44.4	\$1.37	\$63.02	46.0	\$1.37	\$62.44	44.6	\$1.40	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27					
1952: Average.....	73.39	41.7	1.76	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	51.88	39.3	1.32					
April.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	67.32	40.8	1.65	62.21	43.5	1.43	65.07	45.5	1.43	62.93	43.4	1.45	49.95	37.0	1.35					
1953: November.....	78.66	43.7	1.80	73.44	43.2	1.70	65.25	43.5	1.50	66.59	45.3	1.47	64.72	42.3	1.53	48.51	36.2	1.34					
December.....	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37					
January.....	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.54	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38					
February.....	72.40	40.0	1.81	70.00	40.7	1.72	67.61	43.9	1.54	68.55	45.7	1.50	66.19	43.2	1.55	53.20	38.0	1.40					
March.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	71.17	40.6	1.74	65.66	43.2	1.52	68.55	45.4	1.51	65.72	42.4	1.55	53.02	37.6	1.41					
April.....	73.02	39.9	1.83	70.64	40.6	1.74	65.64	42.9	1.53	69.62	45.8	1.52	64.64	41.7	1.55	51.97	36.6	1.42					
Seafood, canned and cured				Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups				Grain-mill products ⁷				Flour and other grain-mill products				Prepared feeds				Bakery products ⁸			
1951: Average.....	\$44.40	29.8	\$1.49	\$53.09	41.8	\$1.27	\$65.85	45.1	\$1.46	\$67.34	45.5	\$1.48	\$64.54	46.1	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40					
1952: Average.....	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	60.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.47	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48					
April.....	43.51	29.4	1.48	53.06	39.3	1.35	60.58	43.8	1.52	67.56	43.6	1.55	66.14	45.3	1.46	60.56	41.2	1.47					
1953: November.....	38.81	25.7	1.51	51.48	39.0	1.32	68.95	44.2	1.56	73.71	45.5	1.62	67.95	45.3	1.50	62.67	41.5	1.51					
December.....	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.26	44.4	1.56	74.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.56	62.78	41.3	1.52					
January.....	41.80	27.5	1.52	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53					
February.....	46.96	30.1	1.50	56.50	40.4	1.40	68.21	42.9	1.59	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.38	43.3	1.51	61.04	41.2	1.53					
March.....	42.41	27.9	1.52	56.37	39.7	1.42	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.27	43.8	1.65	67.47	44.1	1.53	63.50	41.5	1.53					
April.....	48.18	30.3	1.50	54.24	38.2	1.42	69.23	43.0	1.61	70.38	42.4	1.66	68.53	44.5	1.54	63.29	41.1	1.54					
Bread and other bakery products				Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels				Sugar ⁹				Cane-sugar refining				Beet sugar				Confectionery and related products ¹⁰			
1951: Average.....	\$59.63	41.7	\$1.43	\$53.41	41.4	\$1.29	\$60.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$63.14	41.0	\$1.54	\$61.24	41.1	\$1.49	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24					
1952: Average.....	63.38	41.7	1.52	56.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	52.27	39.9	1.31					
April.....	62.10	41.4	1.50	54.94	40.4	1.36	60.45	39.0	1.55	62.17	39.1	1.59	63.14	38.5	1.64	50.30	38.4	1.31					
1953: November.....	64.17	41.4	1.55	57.96	42.0	1.38	68.59	47.3	1.45	64.94	39.6	1.64	75.02	48.4	1.55	53.45	40.8	1.31					
December.....	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31					
January.....	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33					
February.....	64.37	41.0	1.57	58.66	41.9	1.40	67.32	40.8	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.5	1.33					
March.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	59.63	42.9	1.39	73.21	44.1	1.66	78.20	45.2	1.73	68.53	38.5	1.78	52.00	39.1	1.33					
April.....	64.94	41.1	1.56	57.40	41.0	1.40	70.22	41.8	1.68	75.43	43.1	1.75	66.33	37.9	1.75	50.41	37.9	1.33					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Confectionery			Beverages ²			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ³			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$45.36	40.3	\$1.20	\$68.39	41.7	\$1.64	\$53.19	43.6	\$1.22	\$78.91	41.1	\$1.92	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$57.11	42.3	\$1.35	
1952: Average.....	50.67	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.70	59.78	42.1	1.42	
April.....	48.51	38.2	1.27	68.88	41.0	1.68	53.68	42.6	1.26	79.37	40.7	1.95	69.03	39.0	1.77	58.92	41.5	1.41	
1952: November.....	82.07	41.0	1.27	72.51	41.2	1.76	55.73	41.9	1.33	82.82	40.6	2.04	76.54	41.6	1.84	61.10	42.2	1.45	
December.....	82.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.36	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.50	39.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45	
1953: January.....	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48	
February.....	50.30	39.3	1.28	71.51	40.4	1.77	57.12	42.0	1.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	61.54	41.3	1.49	
March.....	50.18	38.9	1.29	72.14	40.3	1.79	57.66	42.4	1.36	82.74	39.4	2.10	70.86	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48	
April.....	48.63	37.7	1.29	73.44	40.8	1.80	57.27	41.8	1.37	85.26	40.6	2.10	73.28	39.4	1.86	60.68	41.0	1.48	
Food and kindred products—Continued																			
Tobacco manufactures																			
Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff				
1951: Average.....	\$73.37	44.2	\$1.66	\$55.90	46.2	\$1.21	\$43.51	38.5	\$1.13	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$39.10	37.6	\$1.04	\$45.99	37.7	\$1.22	
1952: Average.....	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.28	
April.....	78.87	43.2	1.71	58.04	45.7	1.27	41.52	34.6	1.20	48.50	34.4	1.41	36.89	34.8	1.06	43.60	34.6	1.26	
1952: November.....	79.79	42.9	1.86	62.88	45.9	1.37	45.05	38.5	1.17	58.11	39.8	1.46	42.46	38.8	1.10	49.26	37.6	1.31	
December.....	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.96	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29	
1953: January.....	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	45.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	39.5	1.46	41.81	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31	
February.....	77.78	42.5	1.83	60.21	44.6	1.35	45.39	36.9	1.23	54.75	37.5	1.45	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.48	37.2	1.33	
March.....	77.17	42.4	1.82	60.08	44.5	1.35	47.75	37.9	1.26	57.48	39.1	1.47	41.55	37.1	1.12	48.24	36.0	1.34	
April.....	77.41	42.3	1.83	59.50	44.4	1.34	47.37	37.3	1.27	56.68	38.3	1.45	41.10	36.7	1.12	49.61	37.3	1.35	
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																			
Textile-mill products																			
Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills			Thread mills				
1951: Average.....	\$38.02	39.2	\$0.97	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$57.82	39.6	\$1.46	\$47.86	38.6	\$1.24	\$48.13	38.5	\$1.25	\$48.64	38.6	\$1.26	
1952: Average.....	38.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.30	62.90	40.0	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.78	38.6	1.26	
April.....	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.96	37.3	1.34	59.83	38.6	1.55	46.24	36.7	1.26	46.24	36.7	1.26	47.90	37.2	1.29	
1952: November.....	36.00	37.5	.98	55.35	40.4	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	56.30	39.3	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.31	39.0	1.29	
December.....	39.50	39.8	1.00	55.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.58	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28	
1953: January.....	40.58	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.59	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	
February.....	37.80	35.0	1.08	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.02	40.4	1.56	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.78	40.6	1.30	
March.....	44.07	39.0	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	63.76	40.1	1.59	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.82	41.4	1.30	
April.....	43.66	37.0	1.18	53.70	39.2	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	49.15	38.4	1.28	48.77	38.1	1.28	50.29	39.6	1.27	
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Broad-woven fabric mills ⁵			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber																
			United States			North			South			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and smallwares				
1951: Average.....	\$51.74	39.2	\$1.32	\$50.70	39.3	\$1.29	\$53.54	38.8	\$1.38	\$49.25	39.4	\$1.25	\$57.87	39.1	\$1.48	\$51.46	39.6	\$1.30	
1952: Average.....	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.79	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	52.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35	
April.....	49.97	37.1	1.32	47.10	36.8	1.28	52.78	36.4	1.45	45.76	36.9	1.24	59.21	38.7	1.53	52.26	39.0	1.34	
1952: November.....	54.68	40.5	1.35	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.28	39.5	1.45	51.94	40.9	1.27	63.44	39.9	1.50	54.94	40.4	1.36	
December.....	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36	
1953: January.....	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.36	
February.....	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.92	40.5	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.43	40.4	1.57	54.95	40.7	1.35	
March.....	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	57.63	40.3	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.09	39.8	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36	
April.....	53.06	39.6	1.34	51.35	39.5	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.56	40.1	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36	

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Knitting mills ²			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery						
				United States			North			South			United States			North			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. brly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. brly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. brly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. brly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$47.10	36.8	\$1.28	\$56.94	36.5	\$1.56	\$58.16	35.9	\$1.62	\$55.80	37.2	\$1.50	\$37.17	35.4	\$1.05	\$41.20	37.8	\$1.09	
1952: Average.....	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	43.62	38.6	1.13	
April.....	45.85	36.1	1.27	54.72	36.0	1.52	54.06	35.8	1.51	55.54	36.3	1.53	37.56	35.1	1.07	41.22	36.8	1.12	
1953: November.....	50.94	39.8	1.28	60.80	39.4	1.52	60.28	39.0	1.52	59.95	39.7	1.51	42.73	39.2	1.09	45.66	39.7	1.18	
December.....	50.05	39.1	1.28	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16	
January.....	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.5	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.8	1.17	
February.....	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.45	38.2	1.53	59.91	38.9	1.54	41.25	37.5	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17	
March.....	50.44	38.8	1.30	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.29	38.5	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53	41.14	37.4	1.10	45.43	38.5	1.18	
April.....	48.62	37.4	1.30	56.52	36.7	1.54							39.63	35.7	1.11				
Seamless hosiery—Continued			South			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ³			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ³	
1951: Average.....	\$36.09	34.7	\$1.04	\$47.23	35.4	\$1.23	\$42.78	37.2	\$1.15	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.43	\$54.23	39.6	\$1.42	\$63.44	39.9	\$1.50	
1952: Average.....	39.31	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.21	41.1	1.66	
April.....	36.33	34.6	1.05	45.26	36.5	1.24	42.82	36.6	1.17	58.95	40.1	1.47	58.80	40.1	1.47	62.86	38.8	1.62	
1953: November.....	41.84	39.1	1.07	51.71	40.4	1.28	48.36	40.3	1.20	64.20	42.8	1.50	64.20	42.8	1.50	72.24	42.0	1.72	
December.....	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.69	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	60.44	44.0	1.51	65.59	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73	
January.....	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.19	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.72	
February.....	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.79	38.5	1.30	47.19	39.0	1.21	64.90	42.7	1.52	64.33	42.6	1.51	75.25	43.0	1.75	
March.....	40.18	37.2	1.08	51.09	39.3	1.30	46.80	39.1	1.20	62.82	41.6	1.51	62.10	41.4	1.50	72.66	42.0	1.73	
April.....	50.83	36.1	1.30	45.72	38.1	1.20				61.80	41.2	1.50	61.24	41.1	1.49	71.62	41.4	1.73	
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet garn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ³			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Puddings and upholstery filling				
1951: Average.....	\$60.10	37.8	\$1.50	\$49.87	36.4	\$1.37	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.41	\$66.24	41.4	\$1.00	\$53.97	37.3	\$1.42	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45	
1952: Average.....	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.26	37.2	1.43	60.00	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	68.17	41.4	1.58	
April.....	55.97	35.2	1.59	44.80	32.0	1.40	57.77	39.3	1.47	64.62	39.4	1.64	54.52	37.6	1.45	60.44	39.5	1.53	
1953: November.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	54.40	37.4	1.46	62.10	41.4	1.50	70.62	41.3	1.71	57.76	38.0	1.52	68.10	43.1	1.58	
December.....	71.83	41.1	1.75	59.70	38.1	1.48	64.02	41.5	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	58.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58	
January.....	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.06	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	69.73	43.5	1.58	
February.....	74.52	42.1	1.77	57.87	39.1	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	71.38	41.5	1.71	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.84	41.3	1.56	
March.....	72.69	41.3	1.76	56.21	38.8	1.46	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.01	42.3	1.70	61.23	39.5	1.55	64.27	41.2	1.56	
April.....	71.10	40.4	1.76	49.74	34.3	1.46	62.42	40.8	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	62.00	39.3	1.58	65.31	41.6	1.57	
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ³				
1951: Average.....	\$49.49	42.3	\$1.17	\$60.71	43.3	\$1.61	\$52.26	40.2	\$1.30	\$46.31	35.9	\$1.20	\$52.63	35.8	\$1.47	\$38.16	36.0	\$1.06	
1952: Average.....	51.24	42.7	1.20	75.58	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	36.5	1.50	52.15	35.0	1.49	60.50	37.5	1.68	
April.....	49.03	41.2	1.19	70.64	42.3	1.67	51.80	38.7	1.34	44.45	35.0	1.27	48.36	32.9	1.47	38.77	35.9	1.08	
1953: November.....	51.79	42.8	1.21	80.89	45.7	1.77	53.47	39.9	1.34	48.36	37.2	1.30	53.70	35.8	1.50	42.20	38.8	1.69	
December.....	53.68	44.0	1.22	82.59	46.4	1.78	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.96	37.3	1.31	54.83	36.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.68	
January.....	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.96	36.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.69	
February.....	51.72	43.1	1.20	77.09	43.8	1.76	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.98	37.3	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.31	37.9	1.69	
March.....	52.08	43.4	1.20	81.80	45.7	1.79	53.73	39.8	1.35	49.76	37.7	1.32	59.52	38.9	1.53	42.35	38.5	1.10	
April.....	51.91	42.9	1.21	70.48	44.4	1.79	52.30	39.1	1.34	48.23	37.1	1.30	57.00	37.5	1.52	41.69	37.9	1.10	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ²			Women's dresses			Household apparel		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$35.09	35.6	\$1.07	\$40.32	36.0	\$1.12	\$33.20	35.7	\$0.93	\$51.16	34.8	\$1.47	\$60.54	35.1	\$1.44	\$38.01	36.9	\$1.63
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	37.8	.93	52.39	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.45	39.96	37.7	1.66
April	38.45	35.6	1.08	41.95	36.8	1.14	34.60	37.2	.93	48.42	34.1	1.42	60.40	35.0	1.44	39.59	37.7	1.65
1953: November	42.66	39.5	1.08	43.55	38.2	1.14	34.96	38.0	.92	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.10	35.0	1.46	41.42	38.0	1.09
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	43.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	49.30	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
January	40.33	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	35.76	39.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.69	35.6	1.48	40.02	37.4	1.07
February	40.82	37.8	1.08	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.78	37.8	.92	55.69	36.4	1.53	53.34	35.8	1.49	40.34	37.7	1.07
March	41.75	38.3	1.09	46.22	39.5	1.17	35.60	38.7	.92	54.60	36.4	1.60	54.90	36.6	1.50	41.80	38.4	1.09
April	40.98	37.6	1.09	45.98	39.3	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	51.98	36.1	1.44	56.39	37.1	1.52	40.45	37.8	1.07
	Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ³			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear		
1951: Average	\$65.83	32.9	\$1.94	\$41.22	36.8	\$1.12	\$39.74	36.8	\$1.08	\$43.79	36.8	\$1.19	\$37.60	36.0	\$1.60	\$41.38	36.3	\$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.24	38.1	1.24	58.60	36.4	1.61	43.52	37.2	1.17
April	54.15	28.5	1.90	41.40	36.0	1.15	38.48	35.5	1.09	45.63	37.1	1.25	49.88	32.6	1.53	39.87	35.6	1.12
1953: November	62.27	32.6	1.91	45.43	38.5	1.18	43.84	38.8	1.13	48.01	38.1	1.26	48.47	32.1	1.51	43.64	37.3	1.17
December	63.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.18	41.99	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	39.7	1.12	48.13	37.6	1.28	61.29	37.6	1.63	44.49	37.0	1.20
February	71.15	35.4	2.01	44.63	37.5	1.19	42.00	37.6	1.12	48.88	37.6	1.30	67.77	40.7	1.69	45.50	37.6	1.21
March	63.30	32.8	1.93	44.86	37.7	1.19	42.00	37.5	1.12	49.91	38.1	1.31	66.75	40.7	1.64	44.51	37.4	1.19
April	54.46	29.6	1.84	44.88	37.4	1.20	41.70	36.9	1.13	49.66	38.2	1.30	53.70	35.1	1.53	42.46	36.6	1.16
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ²			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Tulle bags			Census products			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
1951: Average	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$44.49	37.7	\$1.18	\$39.89	36.6	\$1.09	\$44.93	38.4	\$1.17	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$50.98	40.8	\$1.47
1952: Average	43.15	37.2	1.16	46.46	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.45	43.2	1.54
April	40.48	34.9	1.16	44.40	37.0	1.20	40.63	36.6	1.11	44.17	36.5	1.21	47.09	38.6	1.22	61.71	40.6	1.52
1953: November	45.90	38.9	1.18	49.23	39.7	1.24	44.97	39.8	1.13	49.39	39.2	1.26	49.52	36.3	1.26	65.92	41.2	1.60
December	45.88	38.2	1.18	48.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	36.3	1.28	65.00	41.4	1.57
January	43.52	37.2	1.17	48.26	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.0	1.15	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.05	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.13	37.4	1.18	47.63	37.8	1.26	42.90	37.3	1.15	48.01	37.8	1.27	51.22	38.8	1.32	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.13	38.2	1.26	43.47	37.8	1.15	48.13	37.6	1.28	50.05	38.8	1.29	64.21	40.9	1.57
April	44.01	37.3	1.18	47.88	37.7	1.27	42.94	36.7	1.17	48.13	37.6	1.28	50.96	39.2	1.30	65.35	41.1	1.59
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ³			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ³		
							United States			South			West					
1951: Average	\$71.53	39.3	\$1.82	\$59.13	40.5	\$1.46	\$59.54	40.5	\$1.47	\$41.36	42.2	\$0.98	\$76.04	38.6	\$1.07	\$64.02	42.4	\$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.65	40.8	1.56	43.03	42.6	1.01	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
April	75.76	40.6	1.94	60.85	40.3	1.51	61.26	40.3	1.52	41.90	41.9	1.00	78.76	38.8	2.03	65.89	41.7	1.58
1953: November	81.20	40.6	2.00	65.76	41.1	1.60	66.42	41.0	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	84.50	38.3	2.15	67.88	41.9	1.62
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.57	65.03	40.9	1.59	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.5	1.63
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	63.34	40.6	1.56	63.99	40.5	1.58	42.84	42.0	1.02	82.26	38.8	2.12	69.21	42.2	1.64
March	78.17	40.5	1.93	63.43	40.4	1.57	64.08	40.3	1.59	42.64	41.8	1.02	81.83	38.6	2.12	69.37	42.3	1.64
April	80.00	39.8	2.01	64.46	40.8	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.80	42.3	1.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ²			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$61.89	42.1	\$1.47	\$68.10	43.1	\$1.58	\$48.85	41.4	\$1.18	\$49.37	42.2	\$1.17	\$51.24	42.0	\$1.22	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.39
1952: Average.....	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.62	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	60.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.59	41.5	1.46
April.....	63.91	41.5	1.54	71.05	42.8	1.65	49.88	40.4	1.21	49.68	41.4	1.20	52.54	41.7	1.26	59.13	40.8	1.46
1952: November.....	68.16	42.6	1.60	68.97	41.8	1.65	52.08	42.0	1.24	52.95	42.7	1.24	53.95	41.5	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50
December.....	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	74.31	43.8	1.24	55.51	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January.....	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	61.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February.....	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.41	41.8	1.23	61.97	42.6	1.22	54.60	42.0	1.30	62.67	41.5	1.51
March.....	68.26	42.4	1.61	73.35	43.4	1.69	52.13	41.7	1.25	65.13	42.5	1.25	55.28	42.2	1.31	63.38	41.7	1.52
April.....	68.69	42.4	1.62	73.52	43.5	1.69	52.42	41.6	1.26	53.42	42.4	1.26	55.41	42.3	1.31	63.04	41.2	1.53
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Year and month	Household furniture ³			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴			Wood office furniture		
	\$55.08	40.8	\$1.35	\$50.80	41.3	\$1.23	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$60.45	40.3	\$1.50	\$66.53	43.2	\$1.54	\$62.34	43.9	\$1.42
	58.93	41.8	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	54.59	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.38	42.2	1.62	60.86	41.4	1.47
	59.06	40.4	1.41	51.56	40.6	1.27	62.62	40.4	1.55	63.04	39.9	1.58	67.62	42.0	1.61	59.24	40.3	1.47
1952: November.....	61.34	42.3	1.45	55.51	42.7	1.30	68.91	42.8	1.61	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.06	42.3	1.68	58.02	39.2	1.48
December.....	63.06	42.9	1.47	56.03	42.9	1.32	71.86	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January.....	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.61	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February.....	61.01	41.5	1.47	55.04	41.7	1.32	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.39	41.2	1.66	70.22	41.8	1.68	62.10	41.4	1.50
March.....	61.15	41.6	1.47	55.99	42.1	1.33	66.24	41.4	1.60	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.91	42.3	1.70	62.21	41.2	1.51
April.....	60.53	40.9	1.48	55.21	41.2	1.34	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.65	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.95	41.3	1.50
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Year and month	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁵		
	\$60.14	41.9	\$1.65	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$53.43	41.1	\$1.30	\$65.51	43.1	\$1.52	\$71.04	44.4	\$1.60	\$60.19	41.8	\$1.44
	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.5	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.68	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
	72.58	42.2	1.72	69.37	40.1	1.73	55.20	40.0	1.38	65.41	41.4	1.58	70.05	42.2	1.66	60.05	40.3	1.49
1952: November.....	77.05	42.2	1.84	72.62	40.8	1.78	60.06	42.0	1.43	72.27	43.8	1.65	77.26	44.4	1.74	60.11	44.3	1.56
December.....	80.39	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.63	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January.....	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.60	77.00	44.0	1.75	66.41	42.8	1.57
February.....	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	60.90	42.0	1.45	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.26	43.9	1.76	66.83	42.8	1.58
March.....	77.70	42.0	1.85	72.62	40.8	1.78	61.74	42.0	1.47	72.14	43.2	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	68.05	42.8	1.59
April.....	77.28	42.0	1.84	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.77	42.8	1.49	72.24	43.0	1.68	77.88	44.0	1.77	67.10	42.2	1.59
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
Year and month	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$59.77	41.8	\$1.43	\$77.21	38.8	\$1.90	\$83.45	36.6	\$2.28	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99
	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	\$1.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
	59.79	40.4	1.48	60.84	39.0	1.50	60.53	40.9	1.48	70.66	38.3	2.08	85.20	36.1	2.36	81.14	39.2	2.07
1952: Average.....	68.98	44.5	1.55	71.23	42.4	1.68	64.26	42.0	1.53	83.07	39.0	2.13	88.57	36.3	2.44	83.77	39.7	2.11
December.....	68.67	44.3	1.55	71.61	43.3	1.67	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.4	2.07
1953: January.....	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.36	41.9	1.56	82.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February.....	66.41	42.3	1.57	71.32	42.2	1.69	64.90	41.6	1.56	83.76	38.6	2.17	87.82	35.7	2.46	86.80	40.0	2.17
March.....	67.62	42.8	1.58	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.36	41.9	1.56	85.02	39.0	2.18	88.78	35.8	2.48	88.70	40.5	2.19
April.....	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.91	42.3	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	84.97	38.8	2.19	91.00	36.4	2.50	83.92	39.4	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Books		Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$67.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.88	\$75.79	40.1	\$1.89	\$43.47	37.8	\$1.15	\$62.24	39.9	\$1.56	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35
1952: Average.....	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.90	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	62.33	30.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.40
April.....	69.60	39.1	1.78	78.21	39.5	1.93	78.01	39.2	1.99	44.88	37.4	1.20	61.06	38.4	1.59	96.68	39.3	2.46
1952: November.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	81.20	40.2	2.02	84.87	41.2	2.08	47.80	39.5	1.21	65.60	40.3	1.63	100.22	39.3	2.55
December.....	73.85	40.8	1.81	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.07	47.06	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.51	40.2	2.55
1953: January.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February.....	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.19	39.9	2.00	84.44	40.4	2.00	46.62	37.0	1.26	65.11	39.7	1.64	103.96	39.6	2.61
March.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	48.39	38.1	1.27	65.76	40.5	1.64	106.11	40.5	2.62
April.....	73.26	39.6	1.85	83.60	40.0	2.09	84.85	40.6	2.00	48.25	37.4	1.29	65.74	39.6	1.66	102.68	39.8	2.58
Chemicals and allied products																		
Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ²			Alkalies and chlorines			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			
1951: Average.....	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.63	\$74.88	41.6	\$1.80	\$74.93	41.4	\$1.81	\$71.98	40.9	\$1.76	\$72.66	42.0	\$1.73	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91
1952: Average.....	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99
April.....	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.26	41.0	1.86	76.45	41.1	1.86	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.54	40.3	1.80	78.79	40.2	1.96
1952: November.....	72.56	41.7	1.74	79.90	41.4	1.83	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.06	41.3	1.86	82.40	43.6	1.89	83.03	40.5	2.05
December.....	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.28	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.06	41.1	2.07
1953: January.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February.....	73.10	41.3	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.13	42.7	1.90	85.68	40.8	2.10
March.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	80.75	41.2	1.96	80.29	41.6	1.93	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.37	42.6	1.91	85.26	40.6	2.10
April.....	74.52	41.4	1.80	82.15	41.7	1.97	81.87	42.2	1.94	79.56	40.8	1.93	81.18	42.5	1.91	86.09	40.8	2.11
Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ²			
1951: Average.....	\$62.65	39.4	\$1.59	\$67.77	40.1	\$1.69	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$70.89	41.7	\$1.70	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$68.55	41.8	\$1.64
1952: Average.....	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.96	71.38	41.5	1.72
April.....	67.20	40.0	1.68	67.03	39.2	1.71	63.20	40.0	1.58	70.64	40.6	1.74	77.76	40.5	1.92	70.11	41.0	1.71
1952: November.....	67.43	39.9	1.69	72.58	40.1	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	76.68	41.9	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	73.39	41.7	1.76
December.....	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
1953: January.....	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.76
February.....	66.69	39.0	1.71	71.00	38.8	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.64	41.7	1.79
March.....	68.85	39.8	1.73	73.68	39.4	1.87	68.97	41.3	1.67	79.23	41.7	1.90	86.32	41.3	2.09	75.42	41.9	1.80
April.....	69.08	39.7	1.74	73.88	39.3	1.89	68.47	41.0	1.67	77.90	41.0	1.90	85.69	41.0	2.09	75.24	41.8	1.80
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ²			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			
1951: Average.....	\$67.72	41.8	\$1.62	\$56.55	42.2	\$1.34	\$52.33	42.2	\$1.24	\$59.34	46.0	\$1.29	\$55.22	46.4	\$1.19	\$68.40	45.0	\$1.52
1952: Average.....	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.51	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
April.....	69.22	41.2	1.68	60.21	42.7	1.41	57.28	44.4	1.29	61.10	44.6	1.37	56.90	41.8	1.27	69.80	44.1	1.56
1952: November.....	72.49	41.9	1.73	59.92	41.9	1.43	55.15	41.9	1.34	62.27	47.9	1.30	58.10	48.9	1.19	73.80	45.0	1.64
December.....	73.18	42.3	1.73	58.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
1953: January.....	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.5	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February.....	73.57	41.8	1.75	61.00	41.0	1.49	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	56.75	45.4	1.25	73.39	45.2	1.62
March.....	74.58	41.9	1.78	62.51	41.4	1.51	58.42	43.6	1.34	62.86	44.9	1.40	56.18	45.1	1.29	72.54	44.8	1.63
April.....	74.58	41.9	1.78	62.21	41.2	1.51	60.01	43.8	1.37	62.02	44.0	1.43	57.92	43.8	1.32	72.37	44.4	1.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued										Products of petroleum and coal							
	Miscellaneous chemicals ²			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases				Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal products	
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$63.50	41.5	\$1.53	\$51.74	38.9	\$1.33	\$72.42	42.6	\$1.70	\$80.98	40.9	\$1.98	\$84.66	40.7	\$2.08	\$69.39	41.8	\$1.66
1952: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.92	42.0	1.76	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
April	63.74	40.6	1.57	53.27	38.6	1.38	71.62	41.4	1.73	82.01	40.4	2.03	85.84	40.3	2.13	70.35	40.9	1.72
1952: November	67.48	41.4	1.63	56.37	39.7	1.42	76.14	42.3	1.80	87.94	40.9	2.15	91.98	40.7	2.26	75.89	41.7	1.82
December	68.06	41.5	1.64	56.09	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January	68.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	38.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February	68.88	41.0	1.68	55.54	38.3	1.45	80.65	42.9	1.88	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.85
March	66.80	41.3	1.69	57.18	38.9	1.47	79.99	42.1	1.90	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	76.04	41.1	1.85
April	69.12	40.9	1.69	56.98	38.5	1.48	79.42	41.8	1.90	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.66	40.2	2.28	77.70	42.0	1.85
Rubber products																		
Total: Rubber products				Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear				Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	
1951: Average	\$68.61	40.6	\$1.66	\$78.01	39.6	\$1.97	\$57.81	41.0	\$1.41	\$63.19	41.3	\$1.53	\$46.86	36.9	\$1.27	\$90.61	39.1	\$1.55
1952: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	86.58	41.1	1.62	70.69	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
April	71.28	39.6	1.80	81.74	39.3	2.08	59.34	39.3	1.51	63.84	39.9	1.60	48.60	37.1	1.31	61.69	38.8	1.59
1952: November	76.86	41.1	1.87	87.23	40.2	2.17	68.30	41.9	1.63	89.81	41.8	1.67	80.76	37.6	1.35	67.80	40.6	1.67
December	79.19	41.9	1.89	90.42	41.1	2.20	66.49	41.3	1.61	72.33	42.8	1.69	53.45	36.6	1.35	60.22	41.2	1.68
1953: January	78.09	41.1	1.90	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	58.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
February	79.30	41.3	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.06	41.8	1.70	56.19	39.4	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
March	80.90	41.7	1.94	94.69	41.9	2.26	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.55	41.6	1.72	53.45	39.3	1.36	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	79.32	41.1	1.93	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.82	41.1	1.65	71.21	41.4	1.72	51.54	37.9	1.36	67.43	39.9	1.69
Leather and leather products—Continued																		
Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)				Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1951: Average	\$64.80	43.0	\$1.60	\$46.25	37.6	\$1.23	\$44.28	36.0	\$1.23	\$53.72	39.8	\$1.36	\$43.50	37.9	\$1.15	\$42.67	37.1	\$1.15
1952: Average	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	38.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
April	60.65	39.9	1.52	47.63	38.1	1.25	46.61	36.7	1.27	54.91	39.5	1.39	42.95	36.4	1.18	42.60	36.5	1.19
1952: November	64.43	41.3	1.56	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.19	36.3	1.30	62.75	42.4	1.48	48.12	40.1	1.20	45.60	38.0	1.20
December	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	46.05	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.35	39.4	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.24	40.1	1.43	45.46	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February	70.09	43.0	1.63	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.61	39.4	1.31	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.09	39.1	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March	72.11	43.7	1.65	51.35	39.2	1.31	51.61	39.1	1.32	59.42	40.7	1.46	48.07	39.4	1.22	44.16	36.8	1.20
April	68.97	41.8	1.65	50.30	38.4	1.31	49.24	37.3	1.32	59.04	41.0	1.44	45.13	37.3	1.21	44.28	36.9	1.20
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products				Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ³				Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass	
1951: Average	\$63.91	41.5	\$1.54	\$53.85	40.9	\$2.05	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$57.46	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.19	40.6	\$1.31
1952: Average	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.05	40.4	2.13	62.00	39.8	1.56	63.92	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
April	64.15	40.6	1.58	80.60	39.9	2.02	59.91	38.9	1.54	60.60	38.6	1.57	59.34	39.3	1.51	53.45	39.3	1.36
1952: November	68.97	41.3	1.67	97.81	41.8	2.34	64.64	39.9	1.62	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.67	39.3	1.62	60.91	42.3	1.44
December	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.06	40.9	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.3	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February	69.29	41.0	1.69	98.18	41.6	2.35	66.23	39.9	1.66	66.63	39.9	1.67	65.27	39.8	1.64	60.20	42.1	1.43
March	70.38	41.4	1.70	99.64	42.4	2.35	67.64	40.5	1.67	68.71	40.9	1.68	66.40	40.0	1.66	61.17	41.9	1.46
April	70.45	41.2	1.71	100.15	42.8	2.34	67.83	39.9	1.70	70.64	40.6	1.74	64.68	39.2	1.65	60.27	41.0	1.47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ¹			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.56	\$60.03	41.4	\$1.45	\$57.92	42.9	\$1.35	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45	\$63.76	40.1	\$1.59
1952: Average.....	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	68.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	69.98	39.2	1.53	61.60	38.5	1.60
April.....	65.78	41.6	1.58	58.13	40.5	1.46	55.98	41.9	1.36	60.80	40.0	1.52	60.55	40.1	1.51	60.13	38.3	1.57
1952: November.....	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.2	1.53	59.36	42.1	1.41	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.09	39.3	1.58	63.41	37.3	1.70
December.....	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.77	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.9	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	69.59	38.2	1.66	63.41	37.3	1.70
February.....	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.05	39.9	1.53	57.13	41.4	1.38	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.68	38.9	1.66	64.43	37.9	1.70
March.....	71.23	41.9	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	59.64	42.3	1.41	65.17	40.1	1.65	62.49	39.3	1.69	65.28	38.4	1.70
April.....	71.65	41.9	1.71	63.24	40.8	1.55	60.92	42.6	1.43	65.50	39.7	1.66	63.92	40.2	1.69	64.64	38.2	1.70
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ¹			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products		
1951: Average.....	\$57.91	38.1	\$1.52	\$68.25	45.2	\$1.51	\$67.50	45.0	\$1.50	\$58.93	41.5	\$1.42	\$68.46	42.0	\$1.63	\$72.28	41.3	\$1.75
1952: Average.....	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.64	69.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
April.....	60.51	38.8	1.58	68.22	44.3	1.54	67.93	44.4	1.53	66.93	40.7	1.47	67.77	40.1	1.69	72.83	39.8	1.83
1952: November.....	63.82	39.7	1.60	71.32	44.3	1.61	70.31	44.5	1.58	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.29	40.9	1.77	70.07	41.4	1.91
December.....	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January.....	62.65	38.2	1.64	60.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February.....	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.70	43.7	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.17	40.9	1.52	73.62	40.9	1.80	80.54	41.3	1.95
March.....	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.68	43.9	1.61	69.96	44.0	1.59	62.12	40.6	1.53	74.34	41.3	1.80	81.51	41.8	1.95
April.....	63.03	38.2	1.65	71.88	44.1	1.63	70.84	44.0	1.61	62.73	41.0	1.53	74.21	41.0	1.81	80.15	41.1	1.95
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.																	
	Primary metal industries																	
	Asbestos products			Nonferry refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products		
1951: Average.....	\$69.44	43.4	\$1.60	\$66.78	38.6	\$1.73	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.80	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$74.46	41.6	\$1.79
1952: Average.....	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.70	36.3	1.81	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
April.....	69.89	42.1	1.66	62.66	35.2	1.78	71.19	38.9	1.83	70.31	37.4	1.89	70.12	37.3	1.88	72.36	40.2	1.80
1952: November.....	74.00	43.6	1.72	66.05	34.4	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	86.31	41.1	2.10	86.31	41.1	2.10	70.07	41.4	1.91
December.....	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.6	2.01	86.61	41.0	2.11	86.51	41.0	2.11	70.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January.....	72.56	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February.....	72.91	41.9	1.74	74.85	37.7	1.95	83.21	41.4	2.01	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.51	41.5	1.94
March.....	76.03	43.2	1.76	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.82	41.7	2.01	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.90	41.1	2.09	70.39	41.3	1.92
April.....	77.66	43.4	1.79	72.54	37.2	1.95	82.81	41.2	2.01	84.24	40.5	2.08	84.24	40.5	2.08	70.07	41.4	1.91
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Iron and steel foundries ¹			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		
1951: Average.....	\$71.66	42.4	\$1.60	\$70.05	42.2	\$1.65	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72	\$75.86	43.1	\$1.76	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$69.38	41.3	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	66.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	39.2	1.80	77.70	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
April.....	70.30	40.4	1.74	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.50	38.7	1.77	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.46	41.8	1.77	74.05	41.6	1.78
1952: November.....	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	75.17	40.2	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.79	41.6	1.87	76.86	42.0	1.83
December.....	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.98	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January.....	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February.....	76.63	41.2	1.86	73.49	40.6	1.81	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
March.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	81.41	42.4	1.92	81.60	41.8	1.94	79.27	41.8	1.91	78.98	42.0	1.88
April.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	75.21	41.1	1.83	78.31	41.0	1.91	80.34	41.2	1.95	79.07	41.4	1.91	78.40	41.7	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$64.94	41.1	\$1.58	\$60.78	40.7	\$1.69	\$70.76	40.9	\$1.73	\$64.22	39.4	\$1.63	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76
1952: Average.....	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.79	41.6	1.87
April.....	72.14	41.7	1.73	64.80	40.0	1.62	70.07	40.5	1.73	71.33	40.3	1.77	66.33	40.2	1.65	74.66	40.8	1.83
1953: November.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.28	42.7	1.88	83.14	43.3	1.92	75.48	40.8	1.88	81.87	42.2	1.94
December.....	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.61	43.2	1.91	86.00	44.1	1.95	78.67	40.9	1.85	84.00	43.3	1.94
January.....	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	72.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February.....	80.98	40.9	1.98	72.91	41.9	1.74	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.68	42.3	1.86	82.10	42.1	1.95
March.....	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.38	42.5	1.75	83.57	43.3	1.93	86.48	43.9	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	83.46	42.8	1.95
April.....	79.39	40.3	1.97	73.78	42.4	1.74	84.00	43.3	1.94	88.36	44.4	1.99	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.51	41.8	1.95
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries ³			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			
1951: Average.....	\$80.65	42.9	\$1.88	\$84.87	43.3	\$1.96	\$80.41	43.0	\$1.87	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$68.81	41.7	\$1.65	\$66.49	41.3	\$1.61
1952: Average.....	82.18	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.72	41.5	1.68
April.....	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.44	41.8	2.02	70.31	37.6	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	66.99	40.6	1.65
1953: November.....	87.35	42.5	2.06	89.25	42.5	2.10	86.51	42.2	2.05	87.55	42.5	2.05	75.96	42.4	1.79	71.45	41.3	1.73
December.....	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	86.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	1.81	74.52	42.1	1.77
January.....	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78
February.....	89.03	42.6	2.09	93.90	43.3	2.17	87.84	41.4	2.05	86.73	42.1	2.06	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.39	41.0	1.79
March.....	89.45	42.8	2.09	95.05	43.4	2.19	85.90	41.9	2.05	86.93	42.2	2.06	77.59	42.4	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79
April.....	87.98	42.3	2.08	92.88	42.8	2.17	85.08	41.5	2.05	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.23	42.2	1.83	73.39	41.0	1.79
Fabricated metal products—Continued																		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ³			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies ³			
1951: Average.....	\$90.30	41.7	\$1.59	\$93.74	41.6	\$1.46	\$90.70	42.5	\$1.64	\$90.49	41.3	\$1.61	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68	\$75.24	41.8	\$1.80
1952: Average.....	69.08	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	69.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
April.....	66.66	40.4	1.65	60.25	39.9	1.51	68.80	41.2	1.67	67.77	40.1	1.69	67.60	39.3	1.72	67.89	37.1	1.83
1953: November.....	73.60	42.3	1.74	67.84	42.4	1.60	72.38	41.6	1.74	76.25	42.6	1.79	73.34	41.2	1.78	76.30	40.8	1.87
December.....	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
January.....	74.80	42.5	1.76	66.40	42.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.85	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.5	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February.....	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.49	41.3	1.61	74.58	41.9	1.78	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.73	40.6	1.89
March.....	74.87	42.3	1.77	66.56	41.6	1.60	75.54	42.2	1.79	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.57	41.2	1.81	76.76	40.4	1.90
April.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.75	42.0	1.78	78.51	42.9	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	77.38	40.3	1.92
Oil burners, nondielectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ³			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			
1951: Average.....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.60	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.66	\$71.57	42.1	\$1.70	\$71.90	42.8	\$1.68	\$70.39	41.9	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	68.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.18	42.0	1.79
April.....	67.18	40.3	1.67	72.04	41.4	1.74	72.38	41.6	1.74	71.10	41.1	1.73	73.35	42.4	1.73	69.25	39.8	1.74
1953: November.....	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.14	42.7	1.82	77.90	42.8	1.82	80.14	42.4	1.80	78.90	42.3	1.82	80.11	43.3	1.85
December.....	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.85	81.60	43.1	1.89	80.94	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
January.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.26	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.5	1.84
February.....	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.24	42.6	1.86	78.18	42.8	1.85	77.49	41.0	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87
March.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	79.98	43.0	1.86	80.29	43.4	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	79.37	42.9	1.85	80.46	42.8	1.88
April.....	73.75	41.2	1.79	80.22	42.9	1.87	79.74	43.1	1.85	78.06	41.3	1.89	79.98	43.0	1.86	82.08	43.2	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ³			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: Average.....	\$68.38	40.7	\$1.68	\$52.92	37.8	\$1.40	\$70.58	40.8	\$1.73	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$65.03	40.0	\$1.59	\$72.11	43.7	\$1.65
1952: Average.....	74.29	41.5	1.79	53.56	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71
April.....	71.46	40.6	1.78	52.91	37.0	1.43	73.85	40.8	1.81	65.30	39.1	1.67	65.76	40.1	1.64	70.90	42.2	1.68
1952: November.....	79.00	42.7	1.85	54.79	38.9	1.46	81.70	43.0	1.90	70.93	41.0	1.73	72.56	41.7	1.74	77.79	43.7	1.78
December.....	82.91	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.69	44.4	1.93	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.6	1.79
1953: January.....	80.22	42.9	1.87	56.49	39.4	1.51	83.52	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.8	1.86
February.....	79.52	42.3	1.87	58.89	39.0	1.53	82.18	42.4	1.92	75.12	41.5	1.81	73.22	41.6	1.76	79.10	43.7	1.81
March.....	79.29	42.3	1.88	61.05	39.9	1.53	82.41	42.7	1.93	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.28	41.4	1.77	80.63	44.3	1.88
April.....	79.29	42.4	1.87	58.45	38.2	1.53	82.37	42.9	1.92	70.06	39.8	1.76	72.16	41.0	1.76	80.08	44.0	1.82
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Continued																		
	Metal skipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)	Engines and turbines ²				
1951: Average.....	\$71.91	42.3	\$1.70	\$73.43	42.2	\$1.74	\$74.02	43.8	\$1.80	\$74.75	45.3	\$1.65	\$76.38	43.4	\$1.76	\$79.12	43.0	\$1.84
1952: Average.....	79.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	79.61	42.8	1.80	82.26	42.4	1.94
April.....	75.36	42.1	1.79	69.99	39.1	1.79	70.64	41.8	1.60	74.97	44.1	1.70	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.83	42.4	1.93
1952: November.....	84.63	42.4	1.95	80.79	42.3	1.91	77.33	43.2	1.79	80.36	45.4	1.77	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.18	42.3	1.99
December.....	84.48	43.1	1.96	86.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	82.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02
1953: January.....	80.93	41.5	1.95	83.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01
February.....	80.10	41.5	1.93	82.65	43.7	1.96	79.17	43.5	1.82	82.17	45.4	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
March.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	83.46	43.6	1.96	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.55	46.2	1.83	84.05	43.1	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00
April.....	81.67	42.1	1.94	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.59	43.8	1.84	83.36	45.8	1.82	83.46	42.8	1.95	82.61	41.1	2.01
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		Construction and mining machinery ²			
1951: Average.....	\$83.27	42.7	\$1.95	\$78.26	43.0	\$1.82	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.85	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$75.82	44.6	\$1.70
1952: Average.....	89.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.77	40.2	1.84	77.61	42.6	1.78
April.....	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.14	42.4	1.89	78.34	40.8	1.92	80.98	45.9	1.96	78.30	40.7	1.85	78.85	44.8	1.76
1952: November.....	93.31	43.4	2.15	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.94	38.8	1.88	74.88	38.0	1.82	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.51	42.0	1.83
December.....	99.36	44.2	2.18	84.94	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.99	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85
1953: January.....	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.36	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86
February.....	96.78	43.4	2.23	81.36	41.3	1.97	78.59	40.3	1.95	80.80	40.0	2.02	76.73	40.6	1.99	79.71	42.4	1.88
March.....	83.35	39.5	2.11	82.76	41.8	1.98	78.59	40.2	1.95	80.19	39.7	2.02	77.11	40.8	1.89	82.22	43.5	1.89
April.....	83.77	39.7	2.11	82.39	41.4	1.99	78.98	40.5	1.95	80.20	39.9	2.01	77.90	41.0	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88
Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields																		
	Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories					
1951: Average.....	\$75.04	44.4	\$1.89	\$27.29	45.2	\$1.71	\$65.74	45.6	\$1.84	\$64.53	47.4	\$1.70	\$62.26	45.2	\$1.82	\$67.98	46.8	\$1.88
1952: Average.....	76.64	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	45.4	1.98	89.95	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05
April.....	78.50	44.6	1.76	79.90	45.4	1.76	89.43	45.1	1.94	88.17	46.9	1.88	85.80	44.7	1.87	92.66	45.1	2.01
1952: November.....	77.90	42.8	1.82	79.74	43.1	1.85	94.92	45.3	2.05	92.00	46.7	1.97	89.60	44.8	2.00	99.22	46.8	2.12
December.....	79.74	43.1	1.85	81.60	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.07	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	46.0	2.13
1953: January.....	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.39	47.8	2.14
February.....	79.15	42.1	1.88	80.97	43.2	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.09	94.74	46.9	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.75	47.3	2.13
March.....	82.03	43.4	1.89	81.97	43.6	1.88	98.23	47.0	2.09	96.22	47.4	2.03	89.85	44.7	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15
April.....	81.08	42.9	1.89	79.61	42.8	1.86	97.39	46.6	2.09	96.08	47.1	2.04	91.30	45.2	2.02	100.84	46.9	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ³		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$74.73	43.7	\$1.71	\$74.56	43.1	\$1.73	\$68.79	42.2	\$1.63	\$80.07	47.1	\$1.70	\$82.09	43.9	\$1.87	\$77.05	44.3	\$1.74
1952: Average.....	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.96	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.68	82.08	45.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.90	79.24	43.3	1.83
April.....	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.08	42.9	1.82	65.74	39.6	1.66	80.63	45.3	1.78	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.83	43.0	1.81
1953: November.....	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.68	42.3	1.86	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.88	44.5	1.84	91.67	44.5	2.06	80.60	43.1	1.87
December.....	81.65	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.0	1.89	73.18	42.2	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90
1954: January.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.04	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.98	45.1	1.84	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.46	43.4	1.90
February.....	81.78	43.5	1.88	79.71	42.4	1.86	73.60	42.3	1.74	82.70	44.7	1.85	94.55	44.6	2.12	82.51	43.2	1.91
March.....	81.97	43.6	1.88	81.89	43.1	1.90	73.08	42.0	1.74	83.70	45.0	1.86	96.73	45.2	2.14	84.34	43.7	1.93
April.....	82.03	43.4	1.89	81.94	42.9	1.91	72.21	41.5	1.74	83.22	44.5	1.87	95.64	45.9	2.13	83.76	43.4	1.93
1955: Pumps, air and gas compression.....																		
1951: Average.....	\$76.88	44.7	\$1.72	\$77.35	43.7	\$1.77	\$71.64	42.9	\$1.67	\$80.28	45.1	\$1.75	\$79.12	44.7	\$1.77	\$72.55	43.2	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	78.05	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	80.17	43.1	1.88	79.97	43.0	1.79
April.....	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.28	42.0	1.84	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.49	43.2	1.84	78.75	42.8	1.84	76.64	43.3	1.77
1953: November.....	79.67	43.8	1.84	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.86	43.1	1.76	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.33	43.4	1.92	76.13	41.6	1.83
December.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	79.36	42.9	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.85
1954: January.....	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.90	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.18	42.8	1.85
February.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	82.75	43.1	1.92	75.23	42.5	1.77	82.41	42.7	1.93	86.69	44.0	1.97	79.34	42.2	1.88
March.....	83.22	43.8	1.90	84.53	43.8	1.93	76.72	43.1	1.78	85.73	43.3	1.98	87.47	44.4	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
April.....	82.89	43.4	1.91	84.83	43.5	1.95	75.83	42.6	1.78	84.94	42.9	1.95	86.44	44.1	1.96	80.04	42.8	1.87
1955: Office and store machines and devices ²																		
1951: Average.....	\$73.33	41.9	\$1.78	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$68.15	42.6	\$1.60	\$70.64	40.6	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.37	44.6	\$1.69
1952: Average.....	79.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.88	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
April.....	79.85	40.9	1.83	80.99	40.7	1.99	59.39	41.2	1.66	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.65	39.7	1.83	76.47	43.2	1.73
1953: November.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	69.53	40.9	1.70	77.46	41.2	1.88	79.96	42.1	1.90	77.07	43.3	1.78
December.....	79.46	41.1	1.87	81.84	41.1	2.04	70.24	41.1	1.71	81.28	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.0	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1954: January.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February.....	76.14	40.5	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	83.42	43.0	1.94	76.43	42.7	1.79
March.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.23	40.6	2.05	69.55	40.2	1.72	81.06	42.0	1.93	79.87	41.6	1.92	75.29	42.3	1.78
April.....	76.73	40.6	1.89	82.82	40.4	2.05	68.85	39.8	1.73	80.32	41.1	1.94	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.36	42.1	1.79
1955: Sewing machines.....																		
1951: Average.....	\$79.42	43.4	\$1.83	\$90.65	39.8	\$1.75	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72	\$71.81	43.0	\$1.67	\$76.82	43.4	\$1.77	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72
1952: Average.....	79.73	40.6	1.86	78.04	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.1	1.70	73.39	41.7	1.70	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
April.....	75.98	40.2	1.89	70.74	39.3	1.80	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.45	41.3	1.73	73.75	41.2	1.79	78.12	43.4	1.80
1953: November.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.66	41.1	1.86	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December.....	79.64	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.2	1.87	81.90	44.7	1.86
1954: January.....	78.38	40.2	1.89	82.29	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	78.75	40.9	1.83	77.08	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.84
February.....	78.57	40.3	1.88	82.29	41.9	1.94	78.35	41.9	1.87	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.29	43.4	1.86
March.....	77.18	40.2	1.89	82.91	42.3	1.94	79.34	42.2	1.88	77.04	41.2	1.87	79.57	42.1	1.89	81.53	43.0	1.87
April.....	77.61	39.8	1.93	81.73	41.7	1.90	78.77	41.0	1.88	77.08	41.0	1.88	79.00	41.8	1.89	81.03	43.1	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ²			Wiring devices and supplies			Cables and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$70.31	42.1	\$1.67	\$63.15	42.1	\$1.50	\$69.43	40.6	\$1.71	\$69.44	42.6	\$1.63	\$75.26	42.1	\$1.79
1952: Average.....	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
April.....	67.23	40.5	1.66	72.86	41.4	1.76	63.90	40.7	1.57	71.46	39.7	1.80	69.87	41.1	1.70	80.22	42.0	1.91
1953: November.....	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.78	42.1	1.80	66.33	41.2	1.61	77.46	42.1	1.84	73.43	42.2	1.74	82.84	42.7	1.94
December.....	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
1953: January.....	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February.....	71.28	41.2	1.73	75.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.54	78.91	42.2	1.87	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.40	42.2	2.00
March.....	71.80	41.5	1.73	77.70	42.0	1.85	66.06	41.5	1.64	79.34	42.2	1.88	74.29	41.5	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00
April.....	71.69	41.2	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	69.22	41.7	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	72.57	41.0	1.77	84.80	42.4	2.00
1951: Average.....	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.66	\$69.26	42.5	\$1.63	\$64.18	45.5	\$1.85	\$67.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.63	\$69.06	40.4	\$1.71
1952: Average.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	61.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
April.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	70.97	41.5	1.71	61.73	46.8	1.96	71.06	39.7	1.79	66.46	41.8	1.89	71.82	39.9	1.80
1952: November.....	73.12	40.4	1.81	73.60	42.3	1.74	69.32	46.2	2.02	75.26	41.4	1.82	76.91	44.2	1.74	73.26	39.6	1.85
December.....	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	63.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
1953: January.....	75.62	41.1	1.84	73.85	42.2	1.75	69.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.72	77.15	41.7	1.85
February.....	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.34	42.0	1.77	67.84	43.7	2.01	78.25	41.4	1.89	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.15	42.1	1.88
March.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	75.12	42.2	1.78	69.09	44.6	2.02	79.15	42.1	1.92	74.04	43.3	1.71	76.82	41.3	1.86
April.....	76.82	41.3	1.86	75.54	42.2	1.79	68.77	43.3	2.05	78.25	41.2	1.90	72.68	42.5	1.71	77.23	41.3	1.87
1951: Average.....	\$58.20	40.7	\$1.63	\$60.27	41.0	\$1.67	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.44	\$65.06	41.4	\$1.33	\$77.33	43.2	\$1.70	\$60.60	40.4	\$1.50
1952: Average.....	58.89	39.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.53	57.49	40.2	1.43	62.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
April.....	57.83	38.3	1.51	61.75	40.1	1.54	59.70	39.8	1.50	53.79	38.7	1.39	61.03	43.1	1.88	63.68	39.8	1.60
1952: November.....	62.37	40.5	1.64	65.99	41.5	1.59	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.27	41.4	1.48	63.96	43.5	1.65	67.06	40.9	1.64
December.....	63.45	41.2	1.64	67.72	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	65.55	44.1	1.64	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: January.....	65.99	41.5	1.69	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.49	63.85	43.0	1.65	67.13	40.2	1.67
February.....	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.92	40.2	1.59	62.51	41.4	1.51	62.26	42.4	1.64	67.03	39.9	1.68
March.....	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.42	41.0	1.62	64.24	40.4	1.59	64.02	42.4	1.51	62.88	42.5	1.65	67.77	40.1	1.69
April.....	67.07	41.4	1.62	66.58	40.6	1.64	64.08	39.8	1.61	63.45	42.3	1.50	62.49	42.3	1.65	68.11	40.3	1.69
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
Storage batteries	Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ³			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories					
	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.65	\$55.99	39.7	\$1.36	\$74.56	45.2	\$1.65	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.55	\$75.45	39.5	\$1.91	\$76.04	39.4	\$1.55
1952: Average.....	65.82	41.1	1.78	56.56	39.9	1.42	72.03	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
April.....	65.82	38.4	1.74	56.40	40.0	1.41	72.60	44.0	1.65	78.14	40.7	1.52	79.40	39.9	1.99	80.20	39.9	2.01
1952: November.....	75.71	41.6	1.82	57.17	39.7	1.44	72.24	42.0	1.72	85.48	41.9	2.04	89.25	41.9	2.13	90.30	42.0	2.15
December.....	75.80	41.6	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	2.04	1.60	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
1953: January.....	73.31	40.5	1.81	68.00	40.0	1.45	72.57	41.8	1.76	85.06	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.13
February.....	73.35	40.3	1.82	68.40	40.0	1.46	73.39	41.0	1.79	86.69	41.8	2.08	87.69	41.7	2.11	88.03	41.8	2.13
March.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	58.88	40.4	1.45	72.18	40.1	1.80	84.49	41.7	2.05	87.90	41.7	2.11	88.40	41.7	2.12
April.....	76.78	41.5	1.85	58.40	40.0	1.46	70.71	39.5	1.79	85.49	41.5	2.06	87.37	41.5	2.11	88.40	41.5	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wky. earn. ings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earn. ings	Avg. wky. earn. ings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earn. ings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earn. ings	
1961: Average.....	\$60.50	40.8	\$1.63	\$65.10	41.0	\$1.50	\$78.40	43.8	\$1.70	\$75.78	43.3	\$1.75	\$85.81	45.4	\$1.70	\$89.17	46.2	\$1.63
1962: Average.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	45.0	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	86.92	45.9	1.98	92.25	45.0	2.05
April.....	68.34	40.2	1.70	69.02	40.6	1.70	78.12	42.0	1.86	76.73	41.7	1.84	81.98	42.7	1.92	89.45	44.5	2.01
1963: November.....	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.64	40.6	1.74	84.48	43.1	1.90	82.00	42.8	1.95	88.94	45.6	2.04	95.10	45.5	2.09
December.....	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.52	42.1	1.77	86.04	43.9	1.98	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.03	94.02	45.2	2.08
January.....	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.00
February.....	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	85.14	43.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96	89.49	44.3	2.02	91.08	44.0	2.07
March.....	75.40	41.2	1.83	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.35	42.6	1.98	82.74	42.0	1.97	88.48	43.8	2.02	83.02	41.1	2.02
April.....	74.66	40.8	1.83	75.30	41.6	1.81	83.75	42.3	1.98	82.74	42.0	1.97	87.06	43.1	2.02	83.25	40.8	2.04
1964: Average.....	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$90.83	39.9	\$1.75	\$71.42	39.9	\$1.70	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.48	40.9	\$1.87	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95
January.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.78	40.2	1.91	65.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.98
February.....	78.64	42.0	1.87	74.84	40.4	1.84	75.74	40.5	1.87	63.20	39.6	1.60	76.57	40.3	1.90	76.78	40.4	1.95
March.....	83.33	43.4	1.92	72.96	37.8	1.20	73.70	37.6	1.90	67.47	39.0	1.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
April.....	85.94	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	76.60	40.2	1.98	68.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.98	81.09	41.5	1.94
1965: November.....	84.63	43.4	1.98	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.85	78.94	40.9	1.93
December.....	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.60	38.3	2.00	78.11	38.1	2.05	68.11	39.6	1.72	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.56	40.8	1.95
January.....	84.87	43.3	1.96	75.98	39.1	2.02	80.70	38.8	2.08	70.07	40.5	1.73	80.80	40.4	2.00	82.41	41.0	2.01
February.....	84.12	42.7	1.97	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.14	39.3	2.09	72.28	41.3	1.75	80.80	40.0	2.02	82.82	40.4	2.05
1966: Average.....	\$70.40	40.0	\$1.76	\$96.53	42.3	\$1.62	\$68.20	42.1	\$1.62	\$96.85	45.0	\$1.93	\$68.60	42.4	\$1.62	\$72.07	42.9	\$1.68
January.....	74.00	40.0	1.84	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	93.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.3	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
February.....	73.57	40.2	1.83	70.73	42.1	1.68	69.97	41.4	1.68	88.27	43.7	2.02	69.90	41.8	1.66	73.57	41.8	1.76
March.....	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.28	44.6	1.80	74.35	42.5	1.75	96.64	45.8	2.11	74.73	42.7	1.75	80.22	43.6	1.84
April.....	80.93	41.5	1.88	75.68	43.0	1.76	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1967: November.....	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	93.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
December.....	80.40	40.4	1.99	72.04	40.7	1.77	73.39	41.7	1.76	92.82	44.2	2.10	74.34	42.0	1.77	80.29	43.4	1.85
January.....	78.80	39.8	1.88	71.63	40.7	1.76	73.57	41.8	1.76	92.40	44.0	2.10	74.40	41.8	1.78	80.11	43.3	1.85
February.....	78.41	39.6	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	71.60	41.1	1.75	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.05	41.6	1.78	82.09	43.9	1.87
1968: Average.....	\$60.96	41.4	\$1.67	\$85.49	40.8	\$1.36	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$89.57	46.8	\$1.46	\$87.67	46.9	\$1.41	\$81.30	41.7	\$1.47
January.....	64.68	41.2	1.87	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.73	41.7	1.84	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	65.90	42.3	1.56
February.....	62.22	40.4	1.84	57.49	40.2	1.43	76.49	41.8	1.83	59.15	39.7	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	61.81	40.4	1.53
March.....	66.08	41.3	1.60	59.18	41.1	1.44	79.20	42.4	1.87	62.73	41.0	1.53	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.84	44.9	1.60
April.....	66.56	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.44	80.09	42.5	1.88	63.80	41.2	1.55	64.57	42.3	1.55	72.32	45.2	1.60
1969: November.....	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.86	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.3	1.58
December.....	66.33	41.2	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	74.59	40.1	1.86	66.14	41.6	1.59	64.12	41.1	1.56	68.48	42.8	1.60
January.....	67.14	41.7	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	75.74	40.5	1.87	66.94	42.1	1.50	65.31	41.6	1.57	68.28	43.3	1.60
February.....	66.40	41.5	1.60	58.58	40.4	1.45	75.92	40.6	1.87	66.62	41.9	1.50	64.84	41.3	1.57	68.01	42.6	1.62

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings
1951: Average	\$38.36	41.7	\$1.40	\$65.73	41.6	\$1.55	\$63.65	40.8	\$1.56	\$53.60	39.7	\$1.38	\$38.72	39.5	\$1.36	\$53.33	39.8	\$1.34
1952: Average	63.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.69	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44
April	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.50	40.3	1.65	65.26	40.4	1.64	56.06	39.2	1.43	56.16	39.0	1.44	56.70	39.5	1.41
1952: November	67.79	44.6	1.52	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.55	42.2	1.72	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.19	41.3	1.48
December	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	72.43	42.4	1.72	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.18	43.1	1.50
1953: January	66.73	43.9	1.52	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	65.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
February	65.91	42.8	1.54	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.21	41.5	1.74	61.00	40.4	1.51	60.04	39.5	1.52	61.98	41.6	1.49
March	66.10	43.2	1.53	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.17	40.9	1.52	61.75	40.1	1.54	63.00	42.0	1.50
April	64.83	42.1	1.54	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.75	41.0	1.75	61.71	40.6	1.52	61.35	40.1	1.53	61.95	41.3	1.50
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																		
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ³			Local railways and bus lines ⁴			
1951: Average	\$54.91	41.6	\$1.32	\$53.73	40.1	\$1.34	\$60.50	41.5	\$1.44	\$59.18	41.1	\$1.44	\$70.93	41.0	\$1.73	\$72.23	46.3	\$1.56
1952: Average	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.39	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	75.56	46.4	1.65
April	56.30	40.5	1.39	53.98	39.1	1.38	62.02	40.8	1.52	60.00	40.0	1.50	74.11	41.4	1.79	74.22	46.1	1.61
1952: November	58.70	41.4	1.42	59.74	41.2	1.45	67.62	42.8	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	74.20	39.1	1.90	77.81	45.5	1.71
December	59.76	41.5	1.44	59.47	41.3	1.44	66.98	43.1	1.60	65.88	42.1	1.58	78.30	40.8	1.87	78.66	46.0	1.71
1953: January	57.86	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.8	1.71
February	57.57	39.7	1.45	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.21	42.2	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	76.26	40.5	1.90	76.61	44.6	1.71
March	56.13	40.5	1.46	61.42	41.5	1.48	69.70	42.5	1.64	64.52	41.1	1.57	75.39	40.7	1.85	76.95	45.0	1.71
April	59.42	40.7	1.46	61.39	41.2	1.49	68.88	42.0	1.64	64.53	41.1	1.57	77.43	45.2	1.71			
Communication																		
Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁵			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁶			Telegraph ⁷			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			
1951: Average	\$58.26	39.1	\$1.49	\$49.30	37.7	\$1.31	\$81.32	42.8	\$1.90	\$86.24	44.6	\$1.53	\$71.65	41.9	\$1.71	\$72.91	41.9	\$1.74
1952: Average	61.22	38.5	1.59	51.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	42.4	1.67	78.12	41.4	1.81	78.18	41.4	1.84
April	54.10	34.9	1.55	53.34	32.1	1.35	76.63	38.7	1.58	71	1	1	73.26	41.4	1.77	78.75	41.2	1.79
1952: November	64.57	38.9	1.60	55.35	37.4	1.48	90.31	42.6	2.12	73.74	41.9	1.76	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.45	41.9	1.92
December	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.26	38.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.86	41.8	1.91
1953: January	62.69	38.6	1.65	52.56	38.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91
February	62.56	38.3	1.66	53.07	39.6	1.45	89.25	41.9	2.13	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.50	41.1	1.91
March	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.05	38.4	1.43	88.62	41.8	2.12	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.28	41.2	1.90	79.32	41.1	1.93
April	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.05	38.4	1.43	89.46	42.0	2.13	73.63	41.6	1.77	79.10	41.2	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Wholesale and retail trade																		
Other public utilities—Continued						Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ⁸			Department stores and general mail-order houses			
1951: Average	\$68.97	41.8	\$1.65	\$72.49	41.9	\$1.73	\$94.31	40.7	\$1.58	\$80.65	40.2	\$1.26	\$37.75	36.3	\$1.04	\$44.23	37.8	\$1.17
1952: Average	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21
April	70.38	41.4	1.70	74.46	41.6	1.79	65.17	40.1	1.65	51.87	39.9	1.30	37.44	36.0	1.04	44.01	37.3	1.18
1952: November	75.78	42.1	1.80	79.19	41.9	1.86	66.19	40.7	1.70	52.65	39.0	1.35	37.15	34.4	1.06	43.19	35.4	1.22
December	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.86	66.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	35.9	1.18
1953: January	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	39.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25
February	74.21	41.0	1.81	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.17	34.7	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24
March	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.68	41.5	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74	53.57	39.1	1.37	38.06	34.6	1.10	43.90	35.4	1.24
April	75.85	41.0	1.85	80.32	41.4	1.94	70.53	40.3	1.75	53.96	39.1	1.36	38.66	34.6	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$54.54	40.1	\$1.36	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$42.24	36.1	\$1.17	\$59.48	43.1	\$1.38	\$58.86	43.6	\$1.35
1952: Average.....	\$55.52	39.8	1.42	\$69.61	45.2	1.54	\$43.68	35.8	1.22	\$61.06	42.7	1.43	\$61.19	43.4	1.41
April.....	55.44	39.6	1.40	69.01	45.4	1.52	42.72	35.6	1.20	58.79	42.6	1.38	60.19	43.3	1.39
1953: November.....	56.99	39.3	1.45	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.65	35.2	1.24	62.46	42.2	1.48	61.78	42.9	1.44
December.....	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.43
1954: January.....	57.62	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.43
February.....	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.55	45.0	1.59	43.65	35.2	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.92	42.7	1.45
March.....	57.72	39.0	1.48	73.22	45.2	1.62	42.93	34.9	1.23	60.34	41.9	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
April.....	57.96	38.9	1.49	74.42	45.1	1.65	43.28	34.9	1.24	60.77	42.2	1.44	62.78	43.0	1.46
Finances, insurance, and real estate ¹²															
Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges		Insurance carriers		Hotels, year-round ¹³			Personal services				Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁴	
Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges		Insurance carriers		Hotels, year-round ¹³			Personal services				Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁴	
Avg. wklly. earnings			Avg. wklly. earnings		Avg. wklly. earnings		Avg. wklly. hours			Laundries				Cleaning and dyeing plants	
1951: Average.....	\$60.32	\$63.58	\$61.31	\$35.42	43.2	\$0.82	\$37.81	41.1	\$0.92	\$43.96	41.5	\$1.06	\$63.95		
1952: Average.....	52.50	81.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	90.49		
April.....	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.81	42.8	.86	38.63	41.1	.94	45.43	41.3	1.10	89.00		
1953: November.....	53.42	80.10	64.06	37.22	42.3	.88	38.88	40.5	.96	44.96	40.5	1.11	88.85		
December.....	53.56	83.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	90.20		
1954: January.....	54.29	84.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	87.44		
February.....	54.61	83.21	64.25	37.65	42.3	.89	38.88	40.5	.96	43.73	39.4	1.11	90.79		
March.....	54.54	84.74	66.14	37.02	41.6	.89	39.19	40.4	.97	44.91	40.1	1.12	88.47		
April.....	54.40	84.08	66.42	36.94	41.5	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.47	40.6	1.12	87.33		

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notice; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ See footnote 2, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating-room instructors; and pay-station attendants. During 1952 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² Data are not available because of work stoppage.

See NOTE on p. 774.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.86	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1952: July	\$65.44	\$37.35	\$63.51	\$55.86	\$28.72	\$23.94
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August	67.23	58.82	60.73	70.63	38.16	33.59
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	September	66.63	61.03	67.91	77.05	38.65	34.14
1948: Average	54.14	82.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	October	70.58	61.63	75.58	66.18	38.89	34.68
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	November	70.28	61.49	66.27	75.48	38.89	34.62
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.80	December	72.14	63.23	91.73	80.39	39.53	34.86
1951: Average	64.71	68.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06							
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04							
1952: April	65.67	58.17	65.68	59.06	38.63	34.22	1953: January	71.34	62.63	67.79	77.08	39.36	34.86
May	66.33	58.70	70.28	62.19	38.92	34.44	February	71.17	62.76	81.42	71.80	38.88	34.29
June	66.83	58.93	64.41	56.80	39.71	35.02	March ²	71.93	63.32	81.76	71.97	39.19	34.80
							April ²	71.40	62.80	79.36	69.80	39.68	34.81

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 having been selected for the base period.

² Preliminary.

See Note on p. 774.

TABLE C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings					
		Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents				Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			
		Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars			Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	50.3	\$25.41	\$42.14	\$26.37	\$43.73	1952: April	\$65.67	124.0	\$53.91	\$47.75	\$61.81	\$54.75
1945: January	47.50	89.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36	May	66.33	125.3	54.41	48.15	62.33	55.16
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.23	June	66.83	126.2	54.79	48.32	62.73	55.31
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61	July	65.44	123.6	53.73	47.09	61.63	54.01
1949: Average	23.86	45.1	23.88	39.70	23.62	39.76	August	67.23	127.0	55.10	48.21	63.04	55.15
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	September	69.63	131.5	56.93	49.89	64.93	56.91
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.86	29.28	46.55	October	70.38	132.9	57.52	50.37	65.53	57.38
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.53	36.28	52.05	November	70.28	132.7	57.44	50.25	65.45	57.26
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	53.93	December	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.61	66.94	58.67
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.04	58.59							
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.68							
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80							
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51							
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72							
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88							
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65							
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21							
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See Note on p. 774.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods	Nondurable goods
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)				Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)			
1941: Average	\$0.720	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625				
1942: Average	.853	.865	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698				
1943: Average	.961	.994	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763				
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814				
1945: Average	1.023	1.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858				
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981				
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133				
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241				
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292				
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337				
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43				
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49				
1952: April				\$1.65	\$1.60	\$124.2	\$1.74	\$1.68	\$1.53	\$1.49	
May				1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49	
June				1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49	
July				1.64	1.60	124.2	1.73	1.68	1.54	1.50	
August				1.66	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.70	1.54	1.49	
September				1.69	1.63	126.6	1.80	1.73	1.54	1.49	
October				1.70	1.63	126.6	1.81	1.73	1.54	1.49	
November				1.71	1.65	128.1	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.51	
December				1.73	1.65	128.1	1.83	1.75	1.57	1.51	
1953: January				1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53	
February				1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54	
March ²				1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54	
April ²				1.75	1.69	131.2	1.85	1.78	1.59	1.55	

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 774.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.8	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	98.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	100.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1950: January	100.6	97.0	98.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.0	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	98.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	98.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	98.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	98.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	109.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	98.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	98.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	106.6	99.8	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	101.6	109.8	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.5	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	105.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	106.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.6	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	105.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	106.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	105.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	106.7
March	110.3	112.0	105.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	108.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	109.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	106.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	106.8	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	106.6
November	112.8	114.6	105.7	114.5	114.3	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	114.2	116.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	105.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.5	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.8	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	116.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.6	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.0
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	120.3	114.7	112.0	107.2	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	120.1	113.2	112.8	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.3	124.4	108.0	114.0	120.3	113.5	112.4	107.7	117.8
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.2	120.2	113.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	120.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0

¹ A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49-100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39-100 base in table D-3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 48 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039

and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying data for individual cities.

² Includes "Food away from home" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

³ Includes "Other shelter" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

⁴ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.)

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Nov.	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	106.5	118.5
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	105.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Dec.	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Jan.	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Feb.	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Mar.	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
1950: Jan.	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr.	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0
Feb.	98.5	98.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.5	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar.	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
Apr.	97.7	97.7	102.4	96.5	93.3	97.4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug.	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept.	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct.	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug.	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov.	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept.	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec.	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct.	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1952: Jan.	113.1	113.1	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov.	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2	Feb.	111.5	111.5	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Dec.	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1951: Jan.	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	108.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
Feb.	111.1	111.1	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
Mar.	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.2	106.3	112.7	June	112.3	112.3	117.7	114.8	115.2	115.5	113.7
Apr.	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4	July	112.6	112.6	117.7	114.9	115.2	115.5	113.7
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.5	Aug.	112.9	112.4	117.4	118.6	112.4	116.6	115.5
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept.	111.6	111.6	117.7	114.8	112.5	116.6	115.4
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct.	112.1	112.1	117.7	114.8	112.7	116.6	115.3
Aug.	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.6	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov.	112.3	112.3	117.7	114.8	112.7	116.6	115.3
Sept.	112.6	112.6	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec.	112.3	112.3	117.7	114.8	112.7	116.6	115.3
Oct.	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9								

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 3 to table D-1.

³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All items	Total food	All items	Total food		All items	Total food	All items	Total food		All items	Total food	All items	Total food
1913: Avg.	42.3	39.6	70.7	1940: Avg.	59.9	47.8	100.2	1951: April	110.4	111.7	154.6	1914: Avg.	42.9	40.5
1914: Avg.	42.9	40.5	71.8	1941: Avg.	62.9	52.2	105.2	May	110.9	112.6	153.4	1915: Avg.	43.4	40.0
1915: Avg.	43.4	40.0	72.5	1942: Avg.	68.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	155.2	1916: Avg.	46.6	45.0
1916: Avg.	46.6	45.0	77.9	1943: Avg.	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	155.2	1917: Avg.	54.8	51.6
1917: Avg.	54.8	51.6	91.6	1944: Avg.	76.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	155.5	1918: Avg.	44.3	40.5
1918: Avg.	44.3	40.5	107.5	1945: Avg.	76.9	68.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	156.6	1919: Avg.	74.0	72.2
1919: Avg.	74.0	72.2	125.8	1946: Avg.	83.4	79.0	130.5	October	112.1	112.8	157.4	1920: Avg.	85.7	83.6
1920: Avg.	85.7	83.6	143.3	1947: Avg.	98.5	95.9	150.6	November	112.8	114.5	158.6	1921: Avg.	76.4	65.5
1921: Avg.	76.4	65.5	127.7	1948: Avg.	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	159.1	1922: Avg.	71.6	59.4
1922: Avg.	71.6	59.4	119.8	1949: Avg.	101.8	100.0	170.2	January	112.9	113.1	159.0	1923: Avg.	72.9	61.4
1923: Avg.	72.9	61.4	121.9	1950: Avg.	102.8	101.2	171.0	February	112.4	112.7	158.0	1924: Avg.	73.1	60.8
1924: Avg.	73.1	60.8	122.2	1951: Avg.	111.0	112.6	188.6	March	112.4	112.7	158.0	1925: Avg.	78.0	65.8
1925: Avg.	78.0	65.8	125.4	1952: Jan.	100.6	97.0	168.2	April	112.9	113.9	158.7	1926: Avg.	75.6	60.0
1926: Avg.	75.6	60.0	126.4	1952: Feb.	100.4	96.5	167.9	May	112.0	114.3	159.0	1927: Avg.	74.2	65.5
1927: Avg.	74.2	65.5	124.0	1952: Mar.	100.7	97.3	168.4	June	112.4	114.6	159.6	1928: Avg.	73.3	64.8
1928: Avg.	73.3	64.8	122.6	1952: April	100.8	97.7	168.5	July	112.4	114.3	159.6	1929: Avg.	73.2	65.6
1929: Avg.	73.2	65.6	122.5	1952: May	101.3	98.9	169.3	August	112.3	114.6	159.1	1930: Avg.	71.4	69.4
1930: Avg.	71.4	69.4	119.4	1952: June	101.8	100.5	170.2	September	114.1	114.4	159.8	1931: Avg.	65.0	51.4
1931: Avg.	65.0	51.4	108.7	1952: July	102.9	103.1	172.0	October	114.1	114.4	159.8	1932: Avg.	58.4	42.8
1932: Avg.	58.4	42.8	97.6	1952: Aug.	103.7	103.0	172.4	November	114.3	115.0	159.1	1933: Avg.	55.3	41.6
1933: Avg.	55.3	41.6	92.4	1952: Sept.	104.4	104.0	174.6	December	114.1	113.8	159.7	1934: Avg.	57.2	45.4
1934: Avg.	57.2	45.4	95.7	1952: Oct.	105.0	104.2	175.6					1935: Avg.	66.7	49.7
1935: Avg.	66.7	49.7	98.1	1952: Nov.	105.5	104.4	176.4	1952: Jan.	113.9	113.1	159.4	1936: Avg.	59.3	50.1
1936: Avg.	59.3	50.1	98.1	1952: Dec.	106.9	107.1	178.8	February	113.4	111.8	159.9	1937: Avg.	61.4	52.1
1937: Avg.	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: January	108.6	106.0	181.5	March	113.6	111.7	159.9	1938: Avg.	60.3	48.4
1938: Avg.	60.3	48.4	100.8	1951: February	109.9	111.0	183.9	April	113.7	111.5	159.1	1939: Avg.	59.4	47.1
1939: Avg.	59.4	47.1	98.4	1951: March	110.3	112.0	184.5	May	114.0	112.1	159.6			

¹ See footnote 1 on table D-1.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	Indexes, 1947-49=100													1935-39=100		
	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1950	Revised series May 1953	Old series Apr. ⁴ 1953
United States average ²	114.0	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.1	113.4	113.0	101.8	190.6	188.3
Atlanta, Ga.	(9)	(9)	116.7	(9)	(9)	117.1	(9)	117.0	(9)	114.6	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Baltimore, Md.	(9)	(9)	114.2	(9)	(9)	114.4	(9)	115.0	(9)	113.9	(9)	113.9	(9)	101.6	(9)	(9)
Boston, Mass.	(9)	111.7	(9)	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	113.7	113.7	112.0	111.7	102.8	(9)	177.4	
Chicago, Ill.	114.6	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.3	102.8	195.2	192.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	(9)	(9)	112.6	(9)	(9)	112.8	112.5	113.3	113.2	113.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	101.2	(9)	190.2
Cleveland, Ohio	113.7	(9)	(9)	112.5	(9)	113.6	(9)	114.0	(9)	113.1	(9)	113.1	(9)	103.7	(9)	
Detroit, Mich.	115.8	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.6	113.6	102.8	195.5	195.0	
Houston, Tex.	110.8	(9)	(9)	116.1	(9)	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	115.8	115.2	114.9	114.8	103.8	197.7	193.6
Kansas City, Mo.	(9)	114.3	(9)	(9)	114.3	(9)	(9)	115.2	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	181.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.3	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	115.0	114.8	114.8	101.3	192.7	190.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	(9)	115.1	(9)	(9)	114.4	114.6	(9)	114.8	(9)	114.9	(9)	102.1	(9)	188.0		
New York, N. Y.	111.4	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.3	110.9	110.7	100.9	184.4	181.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.8	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.6	101.6	189.4	187.4	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(9)	112.8	(9)	(9)	112.6	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.2	113.8	113.0	112.2	112.4	101.1	(9)	191.1
Portland, Oreg.	(9)	115.4	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	115.0	(9)	114.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	198.9
St. Louis, Mo.	(9)	(9)	114.7	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.8	(9)	101.1	(9)	(9)
San Francisco, Calif.	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	114.5	(9)	114.5	(9)	114.9	(9)	100.9	(9)	(9)
Scranton, Pa.	112.0	(9)	(9)	112.2	(9)	(9)	113.1	(9)	(9)	114.0	(9)	(9)	112.1	(9)	186.1	(9)
Seattle, Wash.	116.2	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	115.6	(9)	114.6	(9)	114.6	(9)	198.6	(9)
Washington, D. C.	113.5	(9)	(9)	113.0	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	114.1	(9)	(9)	112.6	(9)	188.4	(9)

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 8 cities and once every 3 months for the 18 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

⁴ Latest "old series" indexes (1935-39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index are as follows:

April 1953	
Birmingham, Ala.	195.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	187.3
Denver, Colo.	189.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	192.5
March 1953	
Jacksonville, Fla.	195.7
Memphis, Tenn.	188.0
Mobile, Ala.	187.3
Portland, Maine.	181.5
February 1953	
Milwaukee, Wis.	194.6
New Orleans, La.	190.9
Norfolk, Va.	189.5

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city
[Indices, 1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952
United States average	114.0	113.0	104.7	105.8	112.8	111.6	120.7	116.1	129.4	125.1	108.0	106.2	118.0	115.8
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.	114.6	114.3	106.4	105.5	114.3	111.7	119.8	116.2	133.5	127.5	109.8	109.4	112.3	108.8
Detroit, Mich.	115.8	113.6	103.3	103.5	119.3	119.5	121.3	114.6	125.7	119.7	110.6	102.8	122.9	120.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.3	114.5	103.6	106.5	117.8	113.2	119.8	114.5	126.8	121.1	104.0	109.4	113.9	112.3
New York, N. Y.	111.4	110.7	104.9	105.9	106.7	106.1	120.5	114.8	127.3	127.4	106.4	102.3	118.2	116.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.8	113.2	104.2	104.7	116.5	113.0	119.7	112.6	133.5	131.8	112.5	109.9	121.8	120.4
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	113.7	113.1	105.4	106.3	113.8	108.7	119.8	118.7	122.3	122.2	114.0	107.0	116.7	117.1
Houston, Tex.	116.8	114.8	107.0	109.4	119.5	118.8	118.4	112.7	126.7	123.8	114.5	107.7	119.4	117.8
Seranton, Pa.	112.0	112.1	106.5	107.4	112.1	111.4	111.7	112.9	120.4	118.2	118.6	115.3	117.2	
Seattle, Wash.	116.2	114.6	106.9	108.3	111.4	112.0	125.0	120.7	133.4	122.0	110.4	109.3	125.9	123.2
Washington, D. C.	113.5	112.6	103.8	104.0	111.4	111.9	117.5	116.3	127.3	120.2	112.9	108.1	125.1	122.0
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.	111.7	111.1	103.8	102.9	111.8	110.8	120.4	118.5	135.6	128.9	106.2	105.5	116.2	115.3
Kansas City, Mo.	114.3	113.9	105.1	108.4	114.7	116.3	119.3	114.3	130.3	127.0	110.0	107.9	119.3	113.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	115.1	(*)	105.4	(*)	117.0	(*)	136.4	(*)	121.8	(*)	116.7	(*)	122.9	(*)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	112.8	112.3	104.1	104.8	106.1	106.9	121.1	114.0	139.0	138.1	97.2	105.1	118.8	117.0
Portland, Oreg.	115.4	114.7	104.0	105.4	111.7	110.6	118.0	115.9	127.6	122.5	115.3	110.4	117.5	115.4
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.	116.7	(*)	111.1	(*)	215.4	(*)	117.9	(*)	130.5	(*)	110.4	(*)	116.8	(*)
Baltimore, Md.	114.2	112.3	102.8	103.4	105.7	107.5	132.1	124.3	138.0	128.7	119.0	114.0	118.2	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.6	111.3	104.7	106.2	108.8	106.3	121.2	116.5	150.7	125.6	99.4	102.5	113.6	111.7
St. Louis, Mo.	114.7	114.0	104.4	107.2	110.0	109.7	132.4	128.5	137.2	130.5	100.7	100.9	115.4	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.	115.5	113.0	105.3	107.4	113.0	112.9	120.0	118.2	143.1	120.4	104.3	103.8	114.6	112.2
Housing														
Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House furnishings		Household operation				
May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953	May 1952	May 1953
United States average	117.1	114.0	123.0	117.4	106.6	104.1	121.8	115.6	167.6	108.3	114.7	111.2		
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.	120.0	115.8	(0)	(0)	100.0	100.0	119.8	119.0	168.7	110.2	118.6	115.7		
Detroit, Mich.	118.7	113.5	(0)	(0)	109.2	102.2	117.0	114.6	110.5	112.5	106.3	106.6		
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.3	119.7	135.1	129.8	109.5	106.7	(0)	(0)	111.6	108.9	107.6	105.4		
New York, N. Y.	114.3	110.4	(0)	(0)	108.0	104.0	125.6	117.1	107.9	108.2	118.6	115.2		
Philadelphia, Pa.	112.4	110.2	(0)	111.6	101.8	101.8	118.9	112.6	109.5	109.1	112.5	105.9		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	117.7	111.6	(0)	117.6	106.8	101.3	110.4	115.0	105.0	104.8	112.5	99.8		
Houston, Tex.	123.2	119.1	(0)	133.8	106.5	100.4	(0)	(0)	105.2	106.4	119.6	109.6		
Seranton, Pa.	114.2	111.7	118.8	116.3	111.9	111.9	129.9	116.1	101.7	103.0	105.8	101.3		
Seattle, Wash.	119.0	115.6	(0)	121.9	99.0	102.8	127.0	112.7	108.5	109.8	108.7	110.3		
Washington, D. C.	116.2	115.2	118.6	117.5	114.9	114.9	126.6	119.3	108.9	109.2	113.0	113.0		
Jan., Apr., July and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.	115.6	113.0	(0)	(0)	105.4	105.6	124.7	117.1	107.7	108.0	107.6	106.4		
Kansas City, Mo.	117.0	115.0	124.8	110.7	104.4	102.9	112.6	110.5	107.6	107.5	120.3	116.4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.8	(0)	(0)	(0)	110.0	(0)	115.1	(0)	107.4	(0)	116.8	(0)		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.3	111.7	116.1	112.6	113.5	107.0	120.6	112.6	105.8	108.4	117.5	111.0		
Portland, Oreg.	119.6	115.9	(0)	123.4	118.6	105.0	123.2	109.3	110.9	109.6	111.2	108.6		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.	123.3	(0)	128.0	(0)	109.2	(0)	119.5	(0)	112.0	(0)	125.9	(0)		
Baltimore, Md.	113.8	111.0	120.2	116.7	97.8	97.1	126.7	117.9	103.2	104.8	109.1	102.7		
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.9	110.7	(0)	121.6	112.5	104.6	122.6	119.1	103.9	105.1	111.8	110.2		
St. Louis, Mo.	114.6	112.8	(0)	114.6	95.8	95.8	127.4	120.9	108.7	109.2	116.5	111.9		
San Francisco, Calif.	116.1	113.4	(0)	117.4	130.1	119.7	(0)	(0)	109.2	106.9	108.3	107.7		

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.
² See tables D-2, D-3, and D-6 for food.

³ Not available.

⁴ Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
	Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish					
	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952
United States average ³	112.1	111.5	114.3	111.7	111.1	114.3	118.4	118.0	117.2	109.2	106.8	114.5
Atlanta, Ga.	112.8	111.7	110.4	112.6	111.3	110.4	115.9	115.4	115.8	115.2	111.8	110.9
Baltimore, Md.	112.2	112.3	114.4	111.7	111.9	114.4	117.1	116.7	117.0	110.0	109.0	114.6
Boston, Mass.	108.8	108.4	112.6	107.9	107.5	113.6	117.3	116.8	117.9	103.5	101.5	111.9
Chicago, Ill.	110.8	110.2	115.8	110.5	109.7	115.8	115.2	114.4	115.6	104.7	102.2	115.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.1	113.1	115.2	113.9	112.7	115.2	117.6	117.7	116.2	113.2	109.3	118.1
Cleveland, Ohio	109.2	108.5	114.8	108.6	108.0	114.8	115.0	114.8	114.0	106.0	104.2	115.4
Detroit, Mich.	115.0	114.0	117.6	114.9	113.8	117.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	108.2	105.9	115.6
Houston, Tex.	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.1	111.4	111.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	107.6	104.5	110.8
Kansas City, Mo.	110.2	109.3	112.7	109.6	108.5	112.7	117.2	117.1	113.7	107.6	103.8	112.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	112.2	112.8	114.6	111.4	112.1	114.6	117.7	117.4	116.6	109.5	109.8	120.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	112.7	112.0	115.9	113.0	112.1	115.9	119.6	119.4	114.6	105.8	103.2	115.1
New York, N. Y.	110.3	109.8	112.6	109.8	109.4	112.6	122.6	122.3	120.8	108.2	105.8	114.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.3	112.9	115.6	112.9	112.4	115.6	118.6	118.5	117.8	110.2	107.8	115.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	112.5	111.8	113.2	112.3	111.5	113.2	119.3	119.1	117.0	105.6	102.8	108.6
Portland, Ore.	113.4	112.9	115.8	113.4	112.9	116.8	114.7	114.0	109.8	114.8	113.1	126.3
St. Louis, Mo.	112.9	111.6	116.4	112.5	111.0	116.4	113.2	112.8	111.9	111.3	108.1	114.9
San Francisco, Calif.	113.9	113.7	115.8	113.7	113.5	115.8	123.7	123.3	120.7	109.5	108.7	119.4
Scranton, Pa.	111.5	110.9	114.4	110.8	110.6	114.4	116.3	116.1	114.9	107.6	106.8	115.9
Seattle, Wash.	112.0	111.7	115.0	111.9	111.4	115.0	119.3	118.7	114.9	107.8	105.4	116.3
Washington, D. C.	110.8	110.2	112.9	110.1	109.8	112.9	115.7	114.2	113.7	105.4	104.6	113.1
Food at home—Continued												
City	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴					
	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1952
United States average ⁵	107.8	109.0	109.3	115.2	118.0	124.3	110.3	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.4	104.4
Atlanta, Ga.	111.6	114.4	112.5	116.7	114.3	119.8	104.6	103.6	97.8			
Baltimore, Md.	112.4	112.5	110.7	112.4	115.1	125.4	108.3	108.5	103.3			
Boston, Mass.	106.1	106.9	110.8	108.2	108.5	126.2	106.1	106.2	101.0			
Chicago, Ill.	108.6	108.7	111.7	113.5	113.7	123.0	116.8	117.2	109.1			
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.1	109.3	112.6	114.0	114.9	122.3	115.4	115.6	108.3			
Cleveland, Ohio	99.3	102.8	112.6	110.8	108.1	121.4	112.0	111.5	106.3			
Detroit, Mich.	109.7	110.3	111.3	127.6	128.2	136.1	112.1	112.1	104.6			
Houston, Tex.	108.1	113.0	113.0	115.4	119.3	119.6	111.1	110.4	103.1			
Kansas City, Mo.	106.0	106.5	111.7	110.2	110.7	122.0	108.1	107.6	101.1			
Los Angeles, Calif.	109.5	109.6	110.8	109.7	112.6	116.6	111.3	111.6	104.3			
Minneapolis, Minn.	109.5	108.8	109.0	122.7	121.0	129.0	116.6	116.6	110.6			
New York, N. Y.	102.2	104.8	101.4	111.8	109.4	122.9	109.2	110.6	103.8			
Philadelphia, Pa.	109.7	108.9	109.5	116.0	116.0	127.7	110.1	110.9	104.6			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	110.2	110.4	108.0	113.2	113.9	126.8	118.1	118.6	109.0			
Portland, Ore.	110.0	110.1	109.6	114.0	114.4	123.1	112.8	112.7	103.7			
St. Louis, Mo.	100.6	100.8	112.0	117.7	116.4	129.2	118.0	117.0	109.3			
San Francisco, Calif.	110.3	110.3	116.4	122.1	122.1	123.3	108.9	108.0	101.7			
Scranton, Pa.	107.9	107.9	106.5	112.5	112.2	120.3	110.2	110.4	102.0			
Seattle, Wash.	108.6	108.5	110.6	118.2	119.4	126.0	109.2	109.1	102.4			
Washington, D. C.	113.2	113.4	111.9	109.7	110.8	123.2	108.7	108.9	100.3			

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 54 cities for total food (1939-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-7 for U. S. average, latest date.

² See footnote 2 on table D-1.

³ Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-7: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1952	(Indexes, 1935-39=100)													
		Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds	52.1	201.9	201.3	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	190.5
Corn flakes.....12 ounces	22.3	210.6	210.4	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	176.5
Cornmeal.....pound	10.8	229.9	226.0	229.0	231.0	226.0	218.6	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	181.9
Rice.....do	104.3	103.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	83.1
Rolled oats.....30 ounces	18.2	164.9	165.0	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.8	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	155.8	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound	16.2	190.4	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	188.2	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	163.9
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces	23.1	221.9	222.8	222.5	222.4	222.0	224.5	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	191.7
Layer cake.....pound	50.2	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	106.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	106.1	100.1
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do	108.1	320.0	324.7	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.0	333.3	333.6	287.9
Rib roast.....do	83.4	288.7	292.2	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.6	303.2	306.3	307.2	264.1
Chuck roast.....do	70.4	311.8	316.0	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.5	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	279.2
Frankfurters.....do	61.4	101.2	103.5	105.0	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	101.8
Hamburger.....do	57.5	187.9	192.3	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.0	210.5	211.7	214.3	215.7	217.0	217.9	181.8
Veal: Cutlets.....do	121.7	303.6	302.2	312.1	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	321.2	271.1
Fork:															
Chops.....do	72.3	219.0	222.5	223.7	226.0	227.5	225.4	227.5	228.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	243.5
Bacon, sliced.....do	64.6	169.4	175.2	183.8	185.1	187.5	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	161.6
Ham, whole.....do	65.0	221.2	219.4	226.9	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	216.8
Salt pork.....do	38.2	181.8	185.3	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	160.5
Lamb: Leg.....do	75.3	265.7	276.5	280.1	293.1	295.4	294.9	291.7	287.7	286.9	290.2	291.8	294.8	292.4	274.2
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:															
Dressed.....do	52.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ready-to-cook.....do	64.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	268.7	290.8	292.2	291.8	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	296.6	298.3	296.7	298.4	298.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....	45.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haddock fillet, frozen.....do	60.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can	53.4	431.6	433.1	437.4	444.3	448.8	454.2	456.9	457.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound	81.7	224.3	229.1	233.8	235.9	230.6	229.0	225.3	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	195.4
Cheese, American process.....do	70.0	273.0	274.5	272.6	269.8	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	263.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart	20.4	202.2	201.8	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.7	193.3	193.7	195.7	196.5	196.5	196.0	195.5	180.4
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do	23.3	203.3	204.0	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	182.0
Ice cream.....pint	31.5	105.6	105.8	105.6	105.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	102.0
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can	15.0	210.5	210.8	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	209.2	208.6	205.1	202.8	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen	70.4	291.8	295.0	290.6	291.4	291.2	298.7	299.1	164.0	163.9	161.3	165.5	184.3	216.7	145.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries.....12 ounces	38.5	86.7	87.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	-----
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces	18.3	78.1	79.8	78.5	78.8	78.4	76.4	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	-----
Frozen vegetables: Peas.....12 ounces	23.3	92.9	93.9	93.8	94.4	96.3	95.4	95.9	95.3	96.3	96.8	96.7	98.5	96.9	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound	18.0	279.9	266.7	260.4	258.1	268.7	266.9	265.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	301.1
Bananas.....do	16.1	265.8	261.4	258.8	257.7	260.7	268.5	277.0	278.7	262.1	281.8	269.9	267.7	271.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200.....dozen	47.2	165.9	193.7	216.6	203.6	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	162.2	161.7	172.8	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound	24.5	228.3	275.9	292.3	167.4	214.8	228.3	161.2	258.8	258.4	250.4	228.1	191.3	208.0	181.0
Cabbage.....do	7.7	204.6	192.2	185.1	195.4	206.2	207.6	229.7	227.6	233.5	198.1	206.0	219.8	208.0	174.3
Carrots.....bunch	13.3	245.1	228.1	214.8	218.7	218.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	194.3	196.3	220.0	201.7	218.7	187.3
Lettuce.....head	16.0	194.8	194.1	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	193.3	184.8	166.0	145.4	256.8	227.8	167.3
Onions.....pound	10.0	293.9	231.6	232.0	219.1	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	352.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	206.0	187.1
Potatoes.....18 pounds	10.0	300.3	304.0	296.9	282.3	312.7	344.4	340.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	266.2	219.8
Sweetpotatoes.....pound	16.0	309.7	290.3	243.0	293.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	359.9	297.7	295.2	206.4
Tomatoes 16.....do	28.1	184.6	160.2	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	214.2	160.7	189.0	222.4	206.8
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 244 can	33.8	175.7	175.1	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	175.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	140.1
Pineapple.....do	38.1	175.5	175.5	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	172.0	-----
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 303 can	19.1	176.5	177.1	178.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.2	172.2	170.2	171.2	167.8	169.5	168.3	138.4
Tomatoes.....No. 3 can	16.9	199.6	200.7	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	194.8	194.2	195.2	194.2	195.1	195.4	161.6
Peas.....No. 303 can	21.7	118.3	117.7	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.3
Baby food.....4½-ounce can	10.0	101.9	101.0	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.9
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound	28.0	265.7	263.7	259.4	265.7	287.7	324.0	266.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.0	261.6	237.8
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do	16.7	226.2	223.0	223.6	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.3	213.6	214.2	214.8	214.0	213.9	202.7	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee.....do	86.6	344.1	344.0	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.2	345.4	344.9	294.9
Cola drink 12 oz.....carton of 6, 6-ounces	29.8	112.7	111.7	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	111.2	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....pound	16.1	108.8	111.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated.....do	32.5	158.1	158.2	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	158.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	155.6
Salad dressing.....pint	34.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	151.1	151.1	153.6	153.4	142.1
Margarine, colored.....pound	30.3	161.7	161.9	161.4	162.9	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds	82.4	195.5	195.8	195.6	195.1	195.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.0	185.8	185.8	185.8	173.3
Grape jelly.....12 ounces	23.8	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.6	-----

July 1947=100.

February 1947=100.

Average price based on 82 cities; index on 86.

Priced in 33 cities.

1938-

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	May 1953 ²	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1950
All commodities	109.8	109.4	110.0	109.6	109.9	109.6	110.7	111.1	111.8	112.2	111.8	111.2	111.6	100.2
Farm products	97.9	97.3	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.2	103.6	104.9	106.6	109.9	110.3	107.2	107.9	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	105.5	104.8	105.8	103.2	107.3	112.3	113.2	111.7	115.6	124.3	128.2	124.2	128.9	89.8
Grains	93.4	93.8	94.7	93.1	94.1	94.1	96.1	98.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	94.9	98.8	86.6
Livestock and poultry	91.7	87.5	91.7	91.3	67.7	78.6	68.0	94.8	99.3	106.4	108.2	107.2	108.9	96.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.3	103.4	104.6	102.7	100.9	101.9	107.1	109.8	113.3	115.0	115.3	118.2	114.2	107.3
Fluid milk	94.2	96.7	100.5	108.0	105.3	108.9	112.1	114.8	113.6	110.1	107.0	108.5	104.8	81.6
Eggs	98.7	102.5	100.6	86.1	93.9	99.6	117.6	124.8	112.5	114.2	112.9	81.0	97.3	80.6
Hay and seeds	99.7	95.3	97.5	94.9	97.2	98.2	98.5	96.7	96.4	99.9	99.0	98.5	96.0	87.6
Other farm products	135.1	137.1	142.5	134.4	133.3	134.7	132.5	136.0	136.0	137.0	136.1	136.7	137.1	122.4
Processed foods	104.4	108.2	104.1	105.2	105.5	104.3	107.7	108.5	110.3	110.5	110.0	108.8	108.6	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	109.0	109.2	108.9	107.6	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.4	106.5	106.5	106.7	107.0	106.5	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	93.8	89.2	91.2	98.2	99.3	93.9	102.0	104.1	109.4	112.3	110.6	110.1	112.1	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	107.9	108.5	107.7	110.9	111.9	113.0	115.6	115.9	116.4	114.3	113.8	110.1	110.6	99.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.3	104.4	105.1	105.8	105.4	105.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	108.1	103.9	104.2	98.0	96.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.6	109.7	109.6	108.8	108.0	108.2	109.9	110.7	110.5	110.7	111.6	110.9	109.2	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	164.6	168.1	168.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils	64.2	60.4	60.2	53.8	82.1	81.0	57.0	58.4	60.4	63.1	64.8	64.1	65.2	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	70.5	75.4	75.6	70.5	70.4	71.1	66.8	63.9	63.3	62.1	60.4	60.8	55.6	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	79.8	79.8	79.8	69.9	77.0	69.3	67.0	64.9	65.7	68.6	69.5	66.6	60.2	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	86.5	85.0	84.3	83.3	83.5	81.7	81.1	81.7	80.8	79.2	78.9	78.1	75.1	70.2
Other processed foods	121.5	120.5	120.9	114.4	112.8	116.0	122.1	124.3	127.6	125.2	126.6	118.4	112.6	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	113.5	113.2	113.4	112.1	113.1	112.9	112.8	113.0	113.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	113.0	102.2
Textile products and apparel	97.6	97.4	97.5	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.3	98.3
Cotton products	93.3	92.9	93.1	96.1	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.2	99.8	97.6	96.1	95.4	97.2	90.0
Wool products	112.1	112.3	111.9	111.5	113.0	112.6	112.6	113.2	112.4	113.3	113.9	112.8	111.7	105.3
Synthetic textiles	87.5	88.0	87.9	88.3	88.1	87.8	89.0	89.5	89.9	90.5	88.2	88.6	86.8	91.3
Silk products	133.0	131.6	141.4	141.4	141.4	139.7	130.7	140.0	139.3	139.3	134.7	139.8	128.8	88.8
Apparel	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.3	99.1	99.5	100.3	100.9	92.7
Other textile products	83.5	84.2	82.5	82.8	83.5	83.1	84.4	86.9	94.5	90.4	94.4	98.7	98.6	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	100.6	97.9	98.1	98.0	97.3	99.0	97.6	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2	95.9	94.7	90.1
Hides and skins	74.8	66.4	64.8	66.5	62.1	70.6	69.2	65.0	64.4	64.4	61.8	59.5	58.1	94.3
Leather	97.3	92.7	93.5	91.9	92.0	92.9	90.1	89.9	89.3	89.3	89.3	88.9	84.5	98.2
Footwear	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.0	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	111.0	111.1	102.7
Other leather products	100.8	99.3	99.0	98.6	99.2	100.3	99.6	99.2	99.0	99.1	100.1	100.5	100.3	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.3	107.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.2	106.7	106.6	106.2	105.8	106.0	105.9	106.0	102.4
Coal	110.8	12.2	114.4	115.9	116.3	113.6	113.3	107.6	106.5	106.0	105.3	104.9	104.8	104.8
Coke	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	129.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	115.6
Gas	109.5	109.5	109.5	108.5	108.0	104.9	104.9	104.0	103.3	104.4	101.4	102.0	104.2	94.8
Electricity	98.0	98.0	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	98.5	101.3	100.7	99.1	98.5	98.0	101.3
Petroleum and products	109.4	109.3	109.0	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.5	108.3	109.4	109.6	109.9	109.9	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.6	105.5	104.2	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	92.1
Industrial chemicals	118.2	117.0	113.9	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.7	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	95.3
Paint and paint materials	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.2	106.1	106.3	106.8	107.0	106.9	106.9	107.0	107.3	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.1	93.6	91.6	91.4	91.5	91.3	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.2	91.3	91.3
Fats and oils, edible	50.4	55.9	69.0	52.7	53.5	52.8	53.1	51.1	48.9	47.5	49.8	52.0	47.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.3	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.6	101.2
Fertilizer materials	112.9	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.9	113.0	111.1	111.0	111.0	110.9	110.7	109.9	111.5	98.5
Other chemicals and products	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.0	91.1
Rubber and products	135.1	124.8	125.7	126.2	127.3	127.2	126.4	126.0	126.3	127.8	130.0	133.4	140.4	109.5
Crude rubber	123.8	122.3	126.6	129.4	135.6	137.3	130.3	126.6	126.3	130.3	138.6	152.7	182.7	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	130.5	133.0	106.1
Other rubber products	124.2	124.2	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.8	127.1	127.6	103.6
Lumber and wood products	121.7	122.2	121.7	121.1	120.5	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.2	119.9	120.7	112.4
Lumber	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.1	120.1	120.0	120.2	120.6	120.6	120.4	120.1	121.1	115.8	115.8
Millwork	123.0	123.0	131.9	131.9	129.3	128.3	127.5	127.7	127.2	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.4	110.9
Plywood	124.2	124.0	120.9	119.0	108.5	102.3	102.3	106.1	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.6	101.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.4	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.8	115.9	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.6	115.3	116.7	116.9	95.9
Woodpulp	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	113.3	113.3	90.6
Wastepaper	85.0	88.3	83.8	83.8	83.0	89.7	65.3	71.2	75.8	65.7	44.3	55.1	55.1	79.0
Paper	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.0	124.0	123.8	124.2	123.5
Paperboard	123.1	123.1	123.4	123.5	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.4	129.3	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.6	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.2	113.7	114.5	93.2
Building paper and board	123.0	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	115.8	115.8	106.3
Metals and metal products	125.4	125.0	125.5	124.6	124.0	124.0	123.9	124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	121.1	121.8	108.8
Iron and steel	128.5	127.7	127.7	127.5	127.1	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.3	127.5	127.2	122.3	122.4	113.1
Nonferrous metals	126.6	128.2	131.5	124.4	122.5	122.3	122.5	122.9	124.7	124.4	124.0	120.0	122.0	111.8
Metal containers	126.6	126.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.1	124.2	124.2	120.7	120.5	120.5	109.0
Hardware	132.8	127.9	129.2	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	123.8	123.9	123.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	113.8	113.8	114.3	114.3	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.0	116.0	103.2
Heating equipment	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.7	102.0
Structural metal products	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.0	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	122.6	122.8	122.2	126.7	126.5	126.5	125.9	125.9	125.8	124.8	124.4	124.4	124.4	113.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued
(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	May 1953 ²	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	122.3	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.6	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	106.3
Construction machinery and equipment	129.0	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.3	106.1
Metalworking machinery	130.1	129.8	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.2	129.1	129.0	106.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	122.4	122.6	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.2	122.4	123.1	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	121.9	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.1	119.0	119.0	119.2	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	122.3	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.0	119.8	119.9	119.9	120.0	120.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.7	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	114.1	113.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.7	105.1
Household furniture	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	112.5	112.6	112.7	113.1	101.8
Commercial furniture	124.3	123.2	122.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.5	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	106.2
Floor covering	124.1	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.8	124.9	124.9	109.1
Household appliances	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.5	107.2	107.3	106.8	106.8	106.3	107.2	100.1
Radios	94.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Television sets	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	74.8	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9
Other household durable goods	123.4	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.4	119.4	119.3	119.3	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	117.1	116.9	115.1	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	112.9	105.4
Flat glass	116.4	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients	117.9	117.6	115.8	113.8	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	105.7
Concrete products	114.9	114.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	104.5
Structural clay products	124.7	124.6	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	112.7	112.0	111.9	111.9	111.9	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages⁴	114.8	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	101.4
Cigarettes ⁴	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars ⁴	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	101.5	98.0	100.6
Other tobacco products ⁴	121.5	121.5	122.4	122.4	122.4	120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages ⁴	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	99.8	98.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	108.9	105.5	108.1	108.4	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.3	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	113.1	112.1	113.2	113.1	113.1	113.3	113.5	113.5	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	91.1	91.7	95.0	94.4	97.0	92.9	103.3	108.4	108.3	109.5	102.7	107.9	108.3	93.7
Notions and accessories	93.2	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	91.1	90.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	102.1	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0
Other miscellaneous	120.2	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	121.0	105.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1928-100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see *A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952* (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2057.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Not available.

⁴ Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

⁵ Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953						1952						1950	
	May	April	March	Febr.	Jan-	De-	Nov-	Octo-	Sept-	Aug-	July	June	May	June
All foods	106.1	108.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	104.5	108.6	106.5	110.7	111.5	111.3	108.1	108.1	95.0
All fish	106.5	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	99.8	102.9	102.8	103.8	92.4
Special metals and metal products	123.9	123.8	124.2	122.5	123.0	123.0	122.1	123.1	123.4	123.1	121.4	120.8	121.3	108.3
Metalworking machinery	138.1	137.6	136.6	136.6	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.2	136.1	136.1	136.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment	124.2	123.7	122.9	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.2	122.6	106.1
Total tractors	123.8	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	107.5
Steel mill products	133.8	131.1	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	131.1	124.8	125.2	114.9	
Building materials	120.3	119.9	119.2	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	118.6	118.0	117.8	118.1
Soaps	87.0	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.5	87.5	87.2	87.1	80.9
Synthetic detergents	90.8	90.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.2	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	109.6	106.9	110.2	102.1
East coast petroleum	107.8	109.3	108.5	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	114.4	112.6	112.6	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	101.5	103.0	104.2	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	116.8	115.2	114.6	114.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	116.0	116.6	116.6	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	118.8	118.8	118.8	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bidg. paper	115.3	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.3	116.7	117.0	95.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-8.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppage		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	3,573		3,380,000		39,700,000	0.46
1947-49 (average)	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1945	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1946	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1947	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1948	3,605		3,030,000		50,500,000	.50
1949	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1950	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.20
1951						
1952: May	518	800	363,000	1,200,000	8,020,000	.96
June	435	719	201,000	990,000	15,000,000	1.80
July	433	694	166,000	866,000	12,700,000	1.46
August ²	404	786	228,000	380,000	2,810,000	.33
September	522	828	250,000	378,000	3,390,000	.39
October	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,560,000	.20
December	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January ³	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February ³	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March ³	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April ³	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27
May ³	525	750	270,000	370,000	3,000,000	.34

¹All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

³Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)																	
	1933						1932 ²						1931 ³					
	June ⁴	May ⁴	April ⁴	Mar. ⁴	Feb. ⁴	Jan. ⁴	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total			
	\$3,184	\$2,921	\$2,712	\$2,511	\$2,278	\$2,361	\$2,550	\$2,858	\$3,094	\$3,160	\$3,118	\$3,037	\$2,936	\$32,638	\$30,805			
Total new construction ⁴																		
Private construction	2,131	1,968	1,831	1,719	1,575	1,627	1,795	1,904	2,007	2,029	2,030	1,992	1,927	21,812	21,564			
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,660	987	924	853	798	816	942	1,024	1,051	1,045	1,047	1,028	993	11,100	10,973			
New dwelling units	960	860	810	780	675	735	850	915	935	930	930	910	875	9,870	9,849			
Additions and alterations	107	105	94	74	64	63	74	91	98	97	97	99	101	103	1,045	934		
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	23	22	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	15	185	190		
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	481	451	426	430	434	431	433	443	441	434	421	414	405	5,014	5,152			
Industrial	188	192	193	198	204	201	193	194	193	190	183	181	185	2,320	2,117			
Commercial	152	129	113	114	112	109	112	113	105	101	98	99	96	1,137	1,371			
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	55	52	49	49	50	51	50	49	46	44	43	41	38	515	544			
Stores, restaurants, and garages	97	77	64	65	62	58	62	64	59	57	55	58	55	622	627			
Other nonresidential building	141	139	120	118	118	121	128	136	143	143	140	134	129	1,557	1,664			
Religious	38	35	33	33	34	35	37	38	39	38	36	33	31	399	452			
Educational	34	32	31	30	31	32	33	33	33	32	31	29	28	351	345			
Social and recreational	14	13	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	125	164			
Hospital and institutional ⁷	26	26	25	26	27	28	30	33	34	35	36	35	34	394	419			
Miscellaneous	29	24	20	19	17	16	19	23	26	27	26	25	25	284	284			
Farm construction	148	138	120	108	100	97	97	112	133	162	175	171	162	1,610	1,646			
Public utilities	399	380	352	320	275	275	314	347	375	381	379	370	359	4,003	3,729			
Railroad	41	40	40	34	27	29	43	38	48	39	33	38	40	438	390			
Telephone and telegraph	52	52	48	48	43	44	45	48	53	51	50	51	50	570	487			
Other public utilities	306	288	264	238	205	202	225	261	274	291	296	281	269	2,995	2,843			
All other private ⁸	13	12	9	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	8	9	8	85	64			
Public construction	1,053	953	891	792	703	734	755	924	1,057	1,131	1,088	1,045	1,009	10,826	9,331			
Residential building ⁹	50	49	49	47	48	47	49	49	51	54	56	54	53	654	595			
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	377	371	366	353	315	328	342	361	379	393	392	371	357	4,119	3,469			
Industrial	162	160	158	153	123	131	142	154	166	177	176	161	149	1,667	946			
Educational	141	139	136	133	131	132	134	136	137	139	140	138	137	1,619	1,513			
Hospital and institutional	34	34	35	33	33	34	36	38	40	41	43	41	42	473	528			
Other nonresidential	40	38	37	34	28	31	30	33	36	36	33	31	30	360	482			
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	123	117	114	111	104	109	111	121	128	134	134	128	125	1,388	887			
Highways	335	260	200	140	110	115	112	240	362	380	342	328	313	2,860	2,518			
Sewer and water	63	61	60	57	54	56	56	58	61	62	63	64	62	692	716			
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	17	15	14	13	11	13	13	16	19	21	19	17	17	193	213			
Conservation and development	79	72	70	65	56	61	67	74	81	81	76	77	76	854	853			
All other public ¹²	9	8	8	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	66	80			

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953 ²					1952					1951				
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June ⁴	May	Apr.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁵	\$276,006	\$226,027	\$179,773	\$220,237	\$633,222	\$314,555	\$243,803	\$307,192	\$460,662	\$225,757	\$600,148	\$263,557	\$403,968	\$4,420,908	\$4,201,939
Airfields ⁶	20,936	16,567	3,294	12,262	18,500	17,363	11,805	8,496	8,012	3,024	17,556	6,020	3,833	110,144	278,630
Building	138,440	70,417	111,985	134,745	182,651	200,662	96,240	368,911	340,903	90,547	372,620	152,480	189,904	2,350,784	2,179,280
Residential	3,025	580	4,807	371	321	700	1,009	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	11,031	8,966
Nonresidential	135,415	69,837	107,178	134,374	182,330	199,872	95,231	367,763	337,536	90,155	370,553	151,782	189,374	2,339,753	2,170,814
Educational ⁷	16,714	15,874	8,194	5,275	8,569	7,153	9,405	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	85,396	60,570
Hospital and institutional	5,303	9,755	5,192	15,575	9,278	8,870	11,208	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,000	15,171	23,270	154,600	205,787
Administrative and general ⁸	4,078	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,531	2,068	1,702	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	39,015	37,146
Other nonresidential building	109,320	42,230	92,007	108,593	159,952	181,761	72,916	350,199	298,510	71,667	320,312	132,310	159,553	2,060,652	1,746,811
Airfield buildings ⁹	11,829	2,360	7,902	7,435	12,566	7,134	7,652	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	66,156	91,911
Industrial ¹⁰	71,527	13,915	77,210	68,641	108,832	130,302	20,196	301,919	253,033	32,103	169,787	57,021	76,604	1,225,749	892,384
Troop housing	6,617	15,049	1,612	13,862	14,515	17,545	6,271	11,736	18,005	20,305	58,300	23,178	36,534	284,013	225,909
Warehouses	4,962	2,977	1,110	8,667	7,440	14,453	20,102	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,908	28,250	261,294	75,824
Miscellaneous ¹¹	14,385	7,929	4,143	9,988	18,599	7,327	18,695	22,773	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	12,889	223,440	460,783
Conservation and development	10,665	37,096	4,379	21,444	18,852	20,969	31,632	27,581	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,820	50,433	280,669	396,841
Reclamation	3,083	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,900	13,970	8,894	650	10,923	2,191	34,037	92,812	86,928
River, harbor, and flood control	7,582	31,519	3,035	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	8,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,706	187,857	309,913
Highways	92,717	90,443	47,092	42,101	56,770	48,663	76,838	78,198	93,300	105,449	124,689	108,228	101,566	997,707	650,946
Electrification	2,981	4,743	8,709	3,304	345,371	10,920	2,585	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	518,216	281,251
All other ¹²	10,267	6,761	4,344	6,481	16,078	15,978	24,703	14,862	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	8,551	163,328	214,091

¹ Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than \$25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁵ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁶ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁷ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁸ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹⁰ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

¹¹ During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

¹² December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				
		Housekeeping			Privately financed dwelling units		Publicly financed dwelling units			Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multifamily ⁵	Pub-licly financed
		Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multifamily ⁵									
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,263	\$206,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	6,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,309	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,863,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,459	892,404	502,312	363,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	382,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,208,144	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,260	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,360	5,819,260	4,850,763	178,985	708,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,475	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951 ⁶	8,918,168	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,476	37,875	2,815,669	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,640
1952 ⁶	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,059,435	213,790	382,760	460,375	51,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,389	37,454	68,368	53,626
1953 ⁷ January	537,773	267,068	239,354	16,287	20,426	28,684	1,432	156,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,957	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,555	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	6,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,551	353,504	18,807	36,341	80,957	4,570	197,739	91,860	50,026	40,204	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,463	465,703	409,954	20,426	35,404	75,698	3,257	219,581	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,566	6,795	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,060	17,489	25,678	63,596	3,605	291,571	117,562	48,906	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	420,336	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,483
August	751,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,125	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	15,947	7,247	233,568	104,746	52,528	42,767	3,588	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	460,175	384,207	17,479	44,489	15,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,655	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,987	21,822	7,451	217,087	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,521	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,590	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,903	26,309	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	590,397	278,931	233,070	13,369	32,492	22,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	28,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,868
March ⁸	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,700	80,979	6,693	268,016	103,478	56,068	44,647	3,342	8,079	9,268
April ⁷	1,001,404	498,545	437,025	20,531	40,969	25,863	7,077	351,214	118,736	56,951	45,959	3,436	7,556	2,974

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,¹ by general type and by geographic division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1953				1952 ³					1951 ⁴					
	Apr. ⁵	Mar. ⁵	Feb. ⁵	Jan. ⁵	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
All types	\$351,214	\$268,016	\$213,028	\$185,649	\$214,990	\$217,087	\$246,654	\$223,568	\$232,974	\$232,128	\$291,571	\$211,040	\$219,581	\$2,637,037	\$2,815,669
New England	22,552	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,398	14,312	20,554	16,337	17,527	14,902	12,694	8,914	13,812	165,928	197,598
Middle Atlantic	41,045	40,721	26,324	21,679	30,952	52,325	36,510	41,537	37,217	31,455	55,147	34,049	29,009	140,520	125,143
East North Central	91,064	49,137	57,025	28,805	46,413	50,315	55,290	55,866	34,531	60,298	56,572	46,572	37,588	744,183	744,183
West North Central	25,063	19,846	18,289	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,063	24,945	24,110	22,897	18,057	18,426	20,367	115,776	204,804
South Atlantic	51,685	22,261	35,083	30,272	28,391	21,217	21,322	23,886	21,017	25,571	32,018	19,354	20,703	176,783	206,997
East South Central	11,432	10,891	9,150	7,246	7,737	9,879	11,913	10,443	10,977	11,803	22,304	7,071	5,193	120,168	117,328
West South Central	50,271	28,222	22,049	26,945	23,035	9,547	22,861	22,221	14,476	34,408	24,402	19,445	31,067	274,142	281,388
Mountain	17,179	12,836	8,978	9,602	9,958	6,904	12,950	7,500	6,554	8,538	15,731	8,085	6,367	101,699	103,345
Pacific	39,393	69,154	28,170	38,599	44,886	33,105	46,162	30,870	45,066	42,360	56,400	26,585	42,590	444,429	435,983
Industrial buildings⁶	48,015	32,097	22,252	10,088	26,302	30,342	22,773	40,434	22,803	36,877	41,207	33,613	33,127	361,520	513,007
New England	11,905	2,559	1,284	1,109	2,512	1,925	1,514	3,423	1,579	3,226	1,312	1,690	1,570	28,097	31,916
Middle Atlantic	8,847	6,983	5,725	3,086	4,121	6,085	4,522	7,628	5,967	5,644	8,552	5,200	6,068	60,949	67,144
East North Central	10,228	7,787	5,051	4,458	9,469	11,612	5,059	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,743	111,839	203,811
West North Central	2,316	2,369	1,629	1,771	1,732	2,582	2,954	2,911	3,154	3,815	1,368	1,412	1,332	24,305	25,306
South Atlantic	12,340	1,752	1,577	2,790	4,076	1,142	1,936	5,444	551	2,044	2,044	656	5,108	25,237	24,181
East South Central	3,771	924	577	1,552	109	1,938	399	869	2,080	2,382	2,270	2,400	354	16,084	28,584
West South Central	1,987	856	361	797	647	640	812	1,177	1,133	1,605	2,306	888	4,241	17,192	18,328
Mountain	668	709	4,475	489	3,280	1,208	361	1,086	511	774	288	445	5,983	6,103	
Pacific	5,954	8,178	4,572	3,105	4,214	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	9,285	61,834	75,629
Commercial buildings⁷	121,502	84,822	62,400	64,692	63,181	53,673	84,291	75,300	50,906	56,611	65,784	50,877	54,127	686,346	759,912
New England	7,481	5,180	1,374	5,105	1,647	2,219	2,537	2,765	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	76,766	86,506
Middle Atlantic	14,255	14,338	9,739	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,519	15,082	9,125	10,064	10,714	6,452	8,486	121,120	111,769
East North Central	35,344	14,945	12,915	11,078	16,949	9,555	26,865	11,778	13,414	10,903	13,202	12,508	10,993	144,107	155,535
West North Central	12,813	5,278	4,193	2,175	4,495	4,292	6,048	7,518	8,730	4,738	4,583	4,867	5,056	43,206	
South Atlantic	11,493	1,966	11,224	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,246	8,102	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	87,085	96,315
East South Central	2,951	2,885	2,017	3,382	1,951	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	26,015	36,535
West South Central	10,493	13,347	9,291	11,829	9,786	6,437	8,038	11,800	8,356	7,969	11,469	6,961	7,552	91,774	93,132
Mountain	10,471	3,186	3,031	4,697	1,235	2,132	6,441	2,003	1,572	2,243	4,205	2,778	2,383	30,392	26,161
Pacific	13,201	16,499	8,606	8,778	10,325	8,526	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	101,032	137,730
Community buildings⁷	116,550	114,991	80,144	71,923	83,808	105,549	84,771	81,482	100,577	106,089	98,518	86,277	90,923	1,101,141	1,146,507
New England	4,292	3,397	1,561	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,306	9,210	6,490	3,640	3,487	8,277	78,221	106,079
Middle Atlantic	15,086	16,169	14,509	9,840	13,951	30,392	10,435	13,811	18,382	12,144	14,574	14,378	11,828	193,155	167,869
East North Central	27,747	19,144	14,306	18,737	13,746	18,161	15,764	20,160	22,433	27,160	17,084	24,388	17,584	263,047	
West North Central	6,555	10,319	9,515	8,189	9,416	12,210	10,105	9,713	12,426	8,508	8,252	11,826	103,712	106,080	
South Atlantic	23,747	7,181	15,302	9,082	9,315	11,386	7,975	5,155	10,503	10,864	15,618	7,715	5,708	115,572	142,405
East South Central	4,755	4,977	5,886	1,451	3,918	5,743	8,041	6,113	4,415	4,461	8,731	2,894	2,210	57,068	43,328
West South Central	14,139	10,292	9,063	11,406	9,009	8,624	8,428	6,685	5,106	12,170	5,590	10,097	19,111	117,264	124,350
Mountain	3,344	7,515	621	3,053	7,255	2,541	3,356	2,540	3,003	3,870	2,703	2,339	1,882	34,827	82,160
Pacific	13,546	34,997	8,290	10,935	15,053	17,453	11,812	8,509	26,812	16,482	22,069	12,758	12,498	174,243	141,209
Public buildings⁸	13,277	6,003	22,739	10,937	13,720	5,814	23,037	6,838	8,268	10,678	4,084	11,460	12,046	182,537	109,303
New England	916	149	67	606	70	463	6,421	350	1,488	1,346	2,813	559	6	15,951	4,354
Middle Atlantic	609	51	256	40	546	731	165	1,342	2,771	1,955	5,854	5,233	461	19,434	16,242
East North Central	5,743	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	2,222	1,388	607	559	779	2,717	2,150	1,343	15,656	25,332
West North Central	1,502	51	452	243	682	0	644	603	777	341	632	82	31	4,246	2,463
South Atlantic	287	189	1,812	1,027	1,926	1,212	814	2,499	538	2,583	2,204	1,623	360	16,547	18,147
East South Central	440	480	105	125	0	248	50	519	730	113	8,148	34	0	10,841	303
West South Central	2,608	648	839	450	1,119	349	2,163	111	323	491	2,007	44	430	7,348	15,899
Mountain	419	0	307	289	281	184	451	520	95	270	7,165	1,650	716	14,480	4,101
Pacific	753	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,458	405	11,240	266	3,486	2,709	12,548	84	8,649	80,035	22,466
All other buildings⁹	31,547	11,482	12,788	20,819	14,313	8,740	9,889	7,919	7,780	23,454	19,766	8,330	8,638	135,525	115,708
New England	1,597	1,716	379	4,651	344	924	1,260	359	78	122	1,648	102	275	6,296	8,801
Middle Atlantic	1,065	1,586	345	735	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	11,403	1,383	803	23,540	11,161
East North Central	7,383	1,700	4,611	2,314	2,247	5,019	661	1,826	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	33,612	35,028
West North Central	351	376	1,840	778	1,465	226	330	700	195	1,186	395	2,102	169	7,618	9,672
South Atlantic	2,541	1,767	8,558	5,910	1,287	939	420	986	950	1,378	359	291	1,673	12,736	9,629
East South Central	24	848	180	380	312	154	410	407	988	649	346	36	240	3,720	1,968
West South Central	15,505	662	812	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	10,645	1,490	0	798	19,901	11,058
Mountain	128	120	20	312	340	257	128	444	397	559	105	16	30	3,365	2,094
Pacific	2,954	2,708	713	4,260	6,596	416	5,105	782	588	942	1,031	496	1,462	24,648	26,279
All other buildings⁹	20,323	18,620	11,736	8,215	13,665	12,969	21,894	21,505	23,550	18,420	22,209	20,452	20,720	206,968	191,227
New England	1,372	537	292	252	681	781	2,052	1,335	817	914	858	1,168	1,429	10,599	10,044
Middle Atlantic	2,085	1,625	760	830	1,539	1,901	2,077	2,260	2,516	1,774	2,051	2,302	2,261	22,331	18,935
East North Central	6,770	4,829	2,564	1,547	2,364	3,745	6,753	8,020	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,671	65,234	59,424
West North Central	1,465	1,453	651	447	1,382	1,389	2,007	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	19,839	18,727
South Atlantic	1,277	2,206	1,300	904	2,141	673	931	1,669	2,588	1,275	3,634	1,723	1,399	19,605	13,320
East South Central	671	778	385	353	1,447	330	467	429	725	704	405	426	440	6,497	6,587
West South Central	2,540	2,417	2,182	904	2,228	1,185	2,635	1,446							

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1926	933,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1927	705,100	434,200	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	\$295,427
1928	141,800	95,200	45,600	138,700	93,000	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1929	670,500	405,700	206,800	602,500	394,700	206,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,765,767	3,713,776	55,991
1930	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1931	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1932	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	586,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1933	1,006,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,786,595	11,418,371	370,224
1934	1,061,300	585,300	498,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,895	9,186,123	614,769
1935	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,068,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,600	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1936: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,800
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,053
March	117,300	66,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	426,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,304	63,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,200	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	146,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,235,975	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,200	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,220,982	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	396,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,952	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	75,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,254,340	1,210,745	42,598
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	75,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,190	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	65,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	36,678
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,406,361	2,321,860	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,826	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,300	15,000	14,000	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1937: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,203,974	2,191,486	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	45,800	3,700	3,200	500	725,500	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,625	681,907	35,022
March	83,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,968	32,877
Second quarter	229,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	146,500	131,700	49,600	45,200	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	96,200	51,000	36,000	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,208	828,320	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	200	922,661	895,306	27,352
June	132,600	70,200	47,900	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,827,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,500	44,000	86,800	42,300	44,300	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	80,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	46,100	43,200	3,600	3,600	0	844,317	795,624	6,688
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	854,780	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	106,900	110,700	4,700	4,700	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,600	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,558	798,682	10,273
November	74,500	36,800	36,000	72,200	36,200	38,000	2,300	2,200	(7)	672,078	650,600	21,418
December	80,800	31,400	29,400	66,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,300	200	536,042	525,558	10,184
1938: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,800	110,100	107,700	19,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,400	32,500	28,600	3,500	3,200	300	566,665	537,697	26,968
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	46,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,695	654,631	26,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	915,099	814,690	103,609
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,100	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,533	214,533
April	106,200	69,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	2,200	1,800	600	949,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	47,000	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,396	60,307
Third quarter	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,800	4,400	400	2,761,316	2,718,369	42,947
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(7)	945,487	881,214	14,373
August	98,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	862,446	13,259
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,600	100	920,054	904,709	15,345
Fourth quarter	268,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,486
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,900	1,700	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	751,664	34,305
December	71,500	40,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	36,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,178	612,971	32,205
1939: First quarter	248,300	86,100	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	2,270,526	2,110,732	159,794
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	541,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	45,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	97,000	(9)	(9)	88,200	(9)	(9)	8,800	(9)	(9)	908,890	825,969	82,600
Second quarter	110,000	(9)	(9)	106,800	(9)	(9)	3,300	(9)	(9)	1,035,608	1,004,058	31,550
April	107,000	(9)	(9)	104,200	(9)	(9)	2,800	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

² These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-5.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is \$0,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between \$8,000 and \$12,000.

¹ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Depression, low year.

³ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁴ Last full year under wartime control.

⁵ Housing peak year.

⁶ Less than 50 units.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Not available.

⁹ Preliminary.

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